THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL V.—No. 83. PHILADELPHIA, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

EUROPE.

ADDITIONAL NEWS BY THE MAILS.

Suit in England Against President Johnson—Sale of the "Shenandoah"—The Spanish-Chilian War—Atlantic Telegraph.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

The American Rebellion.

CROSS SUIT AGAINST THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES—CONFISCATED COTTON.

In London Vice-Chancellor Wood had before him, on the 23d, the case of Prioleau versus The President of the United States. This is a cross bill which has been filed by the plaintiffs for discovery with reference to the suit which the President of the United States has instituted against them for the recovery of an immense consignment of cotton which had been made to them by the Confederate Government for the purpose of sale, and which had been contributed to that Government by the inhabitants of the Southern States to aid them in carrying on war against the United States Government. A motion was now made on behalf of the plaintiffs in this cross bill to the effect that service of such bill and certain interrogatories upon the solicitors who appeared for the President of the United States in the suit instituted by him against the plaintiffs should be substituted for service on him.

The Vice-Chancellor granted the application.

A SUIT ABOUT BLOCKADE RUNNING.

From the London Times, March 22.

An action of "count, reckoning, and payment" has been raised in the Court of Sessions in Scotland by Mr. Nelson Clements, some time of Texas, and now residing in London, against Mr. John Macauley, merchant, now or lately residing in New Orleans. In 1862 the parties, along with several other persons, entered into a joint adventure, the purpose of which was to convey cotton from Texas to the West Indies, and to carry back munitions of war for the Confederate Government. The ship *General Rusk* was chartered, and made one or two voyages; but it was finally captured by the Federal cruisers. It is admitted that some profit was made of the adventure, and the defender, who was the manager of it, is sued by Mr. Clements for the share accruing to him. Jurisdiction was founded in Scotland by the arrestment of property belonging to the defender there, and it is not disputed that it was sufficiently laid.

But the defender sets up the plea of *forum non competens*, and he further pleads the illegality of the transaction. He urges that "in respect that the joint adventure in question was undertaken by citizens of the United States of America, for the purpose, *inter alia*, of furnishing supplies and munitions of war to be employed by citizens of the said States against the Government thereof, the claim founded on the said joint adventure cannot be enforced in the courts of this country, and the present action should be dismissed." He also pleads that "according to the law of the State of Texas and of the United States of America, within whose territory the contract founded on by the pursuer was made, the same was and is illegal; and the same could not be enforced in the courts of the said State of Texas, or in the courts at Washington, to which the courts of the said State of Texas are subordinate, the Court at Washington being the Supreme Court of the United States."

The Lord Ordinary (Barcaple), before whom the case was first brought, sustained the defense, but the Judges of the second division of the court have now unanimously altered that decision. The Lord Justice Clerk, in giving his opinion, pointed out that the transaction was one which, though entered upon in Texas, had properly no *locus*, but was to be decided by the right of nations, rather than by municipal law. It was not stated by the defender that there was any other court which could more competently or conveniently take up the case, and the only tribunal he suggested, that of Texas, was one which, upon his own showing, had no jurisdiction, seeing he had neither domicile nor estate there. It was impossible not to see that the questions raised by the other pleas—which could only be dealt with when they took up the case on the merits—were of a very embarrassing and serious character, and they might also prove to be extremely troublesome; but the court was not merely to regard its own convenience.

The questions involved were of a difficult kind to try anywhere, but relating as they did to international law, they might, he thought, be tried by the supreme court of any country. No doubt questions as to the illegality of the contract gave this case a peculiar complexion, but it could not be denied that that illegality depended on a fact which might be ascertained here as well as anywhere else. "That fact," said his Lordship, "is whether the so-called Confederate States were a belligerent power, or merely a gang of rebels, and I cannot see that that could be better inquired into in Texas than here. If the parties are rebels the illegality of the contract is plain on the public law of the world. If they are not rebels, but belligerents, still it is a question of public law; and, therefore, however difficult the question may be, we are not entitled to sustain this plea, because it must never be forgotten that a court which has jurisdiction is bound to exercise it at the suit of any litigant—*Judex tenetur impartire judicium suum.*

THE SALE OF THE "SHENANDOAH."

From the London Times, March 23.

Mr. C. W. Kellock, of the firm of Kellock & Co., offered for sale, yesterday, at Liverpool, the screw steamer *Shenandoah*, 790 tons, net register, known as the late famous Confederate cruiser. She was built at Glasgow, on the composite principle, and has engines of one hundred and forty horse-power. She was put up at £10,000. The broker remarked that the condition of sale, which required the purchaser or purchasers, at the time of delivery, to sign a certificate or declaration that the vessel had not been bought for any belligerent or warlike purpose, or for any belligerent nation, was not intended to prevent the purchase by a subject of any belligerent nation, but simply to prevent her employment for warlike purposes. There was a numerous attendance, and for some time the bidding was very spirited. She was at length knocked down to Mr. M. R. Wilson for £15,760. Two and a half years ago she cost £35,000.

The War in Chili.

ALARM OF THE SPANIARDS AT A SUPPOSED CHILIAN PRIVATEER.

From the Gibraltar Chronicle, March 14.

The arrival in this port of a Chilian merchant ship, with a cargo of guano, has put the Spanish Guardacostas of the neighboring coasts on the alert. The Spanish Consul in Gibraltar, to prevent the circulation in Spain of unfounded rumors that the Chilian ship was a privateer, reported her arrival and her peaceful character to his Government. The authorities of the Marine Department has given orders for the Guardacostas to redouble their usual vigilance to capture the *Alice Ward* should she leave this port, and the commander of the steamer *Isabel II* is warned that the Chilian vessel may attempt to escape by keeping close to the African coast.

The case of the Chilian barque affords a curious illustration of the way in which the interests of belligerents are sometimes blended and intermingled, and of the shifts that peaceful commerce is put to in order to carry on its operations in time of war. The *Alice Ward* was built, owned, and manned in the United States, and her present master and crew are United States' citizens. During the late civil war this vessel, like many others, changed her nationality to avoid the risk of capture by Confederate cruisers, and adopted the Chilian flag. Sailing under this flag the *Alice Ward* loaded a cargo of guano at the Chincha Islands, and departed with it for Valencia before Chili and Spain were at war.

Her cargo is the property of a Spanish merchant in Valencia. Here, therefore, we have a little "Comedy of Errors." The ship has run into danger through the very step she took in order to avoid it, and Spanish cruisers are urged to chase and capture as a national enemy a ship that is bearing a cargo belonging to a Spanish subject, and destined to fertilize the plains of Valencia.

Three screw frigates were placed in Cadiz harbor ready for sea in case of the appearance of Chilian privateers.

The Atlantic Telegraph.

The books for subscriptions to the stock of the Anglo-American Telegraph Company were closed in London on the 13th March. All the capital required to make and lay a new cable and to get up and complete the one about two-thirds laid last year has been subscribed. The contractors are making nineteen nautical miles of the new cable per day, and it is a great improvement upon that of last year. The *Great Eastern* was being put in the most perfect order, and the 30th June is still the day fixed for her departure from Sheerness for Valentia, Ireland.

Foreign Theatricals.

A NOVEL BOUQUET TO A LADY PERFORMER.

From the London Post, March 24.

A case was heard before the Sunderland magistrates on Thursday, wherein Patrick Dasy was summoned for an assault upon Mad'lle Mazoni, the principal dancer at the Lyceum theatre in that town. On Monday evening week, Mad'lle Mazoni's benefit night, during the performance of the ballet, a portion of a cabbage, with a heavy stalk attached, weighing altogether about a pound and a half, was thrown from the gallery on the stage, a distance of fifty feet, and from a height of at least thirty feet. Just at this moment the position of the dancer was altered, and dropping her head as she saw the missile approaching Mad'lle avoided the blow, but she was in such a state that she could scarcely finish the dance. A reward af five pounds was offered by Mr. Bell, the manager, and a girl came forward and gave evidence that she saw defendant, who was sitting beside her in the gallery, throw the cabbage stalk. The Bench inflicted a penalty of ten shillings and costs.

Musical Intelligence.

SPLENDID OFFER TO THERESA, THE SINGER.

According to the Paris *Temps*, the following tempting offer has been made by M. Paul Dupont, the manager of the Alcazar, of Marseilles, to M'lle Theresa, the new celebrated *diva* of Paris:—20,000 francs (£800) for her services for one month, or £40 per night; travelling and hotel expenses in the first hotel in Marseilles to be paid; a carriage and pair, with livery servants, during her stay; illuminations in the hotel on the evening of her arrival; a serenade with torches; an official reception at the railway terminus and grand saloon of the hotel by the manager and staff of the Marseilles Alcazar; an entry into the city in a caleche, drawn by four horses, which will be announced beforehand by special *affiches*; a grand dinner the day after her arrival; the Alcazar to be brilliantly illuminated and decorated during her stay, and two hundred seats to be reserved for the *elite* of Marseillaise society.

Tempting as this offer is, Mad'lle Theresa has declined it, and the *Temps* asks, what more does she require—a salvo of twenty-one guns; the National Guard drawn up to receive her, and the keys of the city presented to her on a silver dish?

—The Tribunal of Commerce has just given judgment in an action for breach of contract, brought by the director of the Theatre du Palais Royal against Mad'lle Louise Ferraris, under the following circumstances:—The defendant, in 1864, signed an engagement for three years with a progressive salary of 2400f, 3000f., and 3600f. with a forfeit clause of 12,000f. All went on well till the beginning of last month, when the *Foire aux Grotesques* was put in rehearsal. In the part given to Mad'lle Ferraris, she had to address the following phrase to one of her fellow-actresses: "I have done well not to invite you to my ball, for you would not be able to come in a new dress, as you owe your dressmaker 24,000f." It so happened that the lady thus apostrophized was deeply indebted to her dressmaker, a fact known to some of her companions; she therefore considered the language as a personal insult, and complained to the authors, who at once consented to change the phrase. Notwithstanding this, Mad'lle Ferraris persisted in giving the original words at every rehearsal, and ultimately refused to play the part. After this breach of contract, the director took the present proceedings to get her engagement cancelled, and demanded 12,000f. damages. Before the case came on for trial, however, she made an offer to play the part as altered, but the director declined to accept it, and she then commenced a cross action, to recover 12,000f. After hearing counsel, the Tribunal cancelled the engagement, rejected Mad'lle Ferraris' demand, and condemned her to pay the director 2000f. damages, with all costs.

—The Royal Literary Fund Society announced at their meeting on the 14th of March, that during the past year ten authors in history and biography have been relieved to the amount of £325, nine authors in science and art to the amount of £360, seven authors in periodical literature to the amount of £280, four authors in topography and travels to the amount of £140, five authors in classical literature and education to the amount of £165, four authors in poetry to the amount of £65, eight authors in essays and tales to the amount of £235, one dramatic author to the amount of £20, one author in law to the amount of £25, two medical authors to the amount of £60, and one other to the amount of £20, making in all fifty-two cases, and the total amount of £1685. Of these twenty had been relieved for the first time, but some had been relieved several times, and one eleven times. The grants varied in amount from £10 to £100. The Archbishop of Dublin and the Duke of Devonshire were elected Vice-Presidents: Professor Owen was elected to the Council; the Dean of Westminster, Mr. A. J. Beresford Hope, M. P., the Rev. Charles Merivale, B. D., and Dr. Copeland were elected on the General Committee.

—The French Minister of Public Instruction is about to reorganize the libraries of Paris, especially with reference to the position and salaries of the persons employed there, who have hitherto been insufficiently paid, and their promotion stopped by the introduction into the higher posts of men who had not passed the apprenticeship of librarians. M. Duruy proposes to establish a uniform scale of salaries for all the libraries, and to give the subordinates an opportunity of rising.

—The London *Reader* announces that Mr. Frederick Huth, a well-known book collector in England, who purchased at the sale of the late Mr. George Daniel's library the celebrated collection of seventy black-letter ballads, printed between the years 1559 and 1597, for £750, is about to reprint them in a single volume, as his contribution to the Philobiblion Society, and that the impressions will be very limited, and only for private distribution. This will be an important addition to our collection of old English poetry.

THE FENIANS

Union Square Stands by the Story of the Sailing of the Fleet—James Stephens Coming Here—His Address to the Brotherhood in America—Other Expeditions Nearly Ready—The Authorities at Union Square Yesterday Reaffirmed the Story of the Sailing of the Fenian Fleet for the Purpose of Taking Bermuda and Sweeping British Commerce from the Seas.

Hundreds of men were at the O'Mahony headquarters, many of them dissatisfied because they had not been taken on board some of the vessels; but upon learning that others were soon to follow those that have taken the advance, they seemed perfectly satisfied to wait and bide their time.

A great many Centres or Circles visited the headquarters, and from what our reporter could learn from them, it is the unanimous resolve to "push the work forward with all possible despatch." They say that men can be had by the hundred thousand, and that the sinews of war shall not be wanting.

"Oh" said one, "if it was not for the cursed split or disruption of the Brotherhood, what migat we not have done before this?"

Another said:—"There is no use in talking about that now; that is all played out; the first blow is struck, and we must all 'put our shoulders to the wheel.' It will not do to lose time arguing points of law as to who is wrong or who is right. The 'ball is up,' and we must now roll it along. I always knew that O'Mahony meant fight."

Did our space permit us, we could treat our readers to columns of similar conversation; but the above gives the interest and meaning of all else that was said.

It is claimed that all that has now been done has been by the direction and under the advice of James Stephens, and that James Stephens has no intention whatever of coming to this country at the present time.

JAMES STEPHENS TO THE BROTHERHOOD IN AMERICA—HEADQUARTERS FENIAN BROTHERHOOD, NO. 31 EAST SEVENTEENTH STREET, NEW YORK, April 5, 1866.—To the officers and members of the Fenian Brotherhood.—Brothers:—It is my duty to announce to you the arrival in Paris of James Stephens, C. E. I. R., and to prepare you for his coming to the United States.

Four days previous to his leaving Ireland, he despatched a special envoy to me your Head Centre, with instructions to publish the following facts as soon as it became certain that he had reached the French capital in safety.

First: He informs the American and Irish American public through me, that he left the organization in Ireland in as good a condition as it has been since the recent Fenian scandals had begun in America, and had cast a gloom over the hopes of all true lovers of freedom, and that he has placed the reins of Government in the hands of competent, devoted, and well-tried leaders, to direct it during his temporary absence.

Second. That he went to Paris on most important business connected with the present struggle for Irish nationhood, and not because he had been forced thereto by the enemy.

Third. He is now coming to the United States for the purpose of restoring harmonious counsel and well-concerted action among all true friends of Ireland on the American continent—to reconcile discordant elements, and to make a last appeal for his suffering country to all liberty-loving men throughout the world.

His stay will be but short in our midst. Let us receive his advent to these shores as his patriotic devotedness, his high talents, and stern fidelity deserves. May dire discord and hateful jealousies vanish from among us at his approach. May peace henceforth and forever to be the constantly recurring destroyer of our hopes for national resurrection. I remain, in fraternity, your obedient servant,

JOHN O'MAHONY, H. C. F. B.

BUSINESS AT HEADQUARTERS.

After the excitement consequent upon the work of the past few days, business wears the usual appearance of order and regularity; every desk is occupied, and the pen runs with the same facility as heretofore.

Head Centre O'Mahony is hard at work with a secret council, which is now sitting. We understand that he has no intention of leaving the headquarters—for some time at least.

Several cases of arms, etc., arrived at the headquarters from the country yesterday.

BRISK DEMAND FOR BONDS.

Mr. Collins, the bond agent, and all the clerks in the bond office, were kept quite busy yesterday. Our reporter saw, in the course of half an hour, over five hundred dollars' worth of the blanks filled up and purchased by persons who, from their appearance, were city mechanics. The largest bond taken by any single person was $50, but the majority were in $10s and $20s.—*N. Y. Daily News.*

The Roberts-Sweeney Explanation of the O'Mahony Sensational Raid on Canada, Etc.

It turns out that the reports put forth by the Union square people as to the Bermuda expeditions, ships, etc., are a hoax made out of whole cloth. No ship left on any errand of that kind. The chieftains of Union square are not on the sea, but in the Moffat Mansion, still with the exception of Killian, who, in company with a few others, is reported to have started for New England to aid the O'Mahony Senator, Sinnott, of that district, in heading off by this "sensation" the tide that is sweeping the New England organization from "the Mansion establishment" to the common sense movement directed by President Roberts and General Sweeney. This latter organization claim to be satisfied that Killian feels he cannot rule the movement and is ready to run it. They are therefore prepared to hear him telegraph his "proclamations" any day from some point on the frontier, with a view, as they say, to distract the organization from the Roberts-Sweeney movement. They further assert that, finding their cry of "To Ireland direct!" played out, they want to get into the management of the real movement by "striking the wires" as though they were redcoats.

The Roberts Administration, with their gallant Secretary of War, are confident of working out their mission, even though they are subjected to another sensation furore as great as the habeas corpus tactics. They claim that the best the Killamites can do is to turn over their funds to the military exchequer, and get mustered into the army in such positions as the skid and cahibre will suit them for.

Meanwhile Killian's "startling" telegrams are hourly expected. It is said they are to be dated from some point on the frontier, and his twenty or thirty clerks and retainers will become two, or three, or ten thousand troops, to gull the rurals into a further investment in "the bonds."

The tour of action of the real military movement under President Roberts and General Sweeney draws nearer and nearer. The "sensation" caused by this will be of a peculiar character, and best explained by a bullet lecture to her Majesty's redcoats.—*N. Y. Herald.*

Further Regarding the Latest Mystery—The Government, the Fenians, the Fisheries.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs to-day instructed their chairman to report a joint resolution to send a naval fleet to the fishing grounds to protect the rights of our citizens, and at the same time to preserve peace. The resolution is understood to be approved by the Secretary of State, and is only regarded as a precautionary measure.

It is alleged that a large number of the Fenians have gone there in the guise of fishermen for the purpose, it is said, of bringing on a collision, hoping thereby to get up a difficulty between the United States and Great Britain, which would give them an opportunity to carry out their designs in Ireland. The Government here have got their eyes upon them, and will see that their designs are frustrated.

—The Providence musical people are considerably excited now by the preparations for the great "Saengerbund" of the New England States, the States of New York and New Jersey, and the city of Philadelphia, which is to take place in the capital of Rhode Island on the 26th, 27th, and 28th of June next. Some five hundred singers will take part in the festival. The Providence Liederkranz have engaged an orchestra of about fifty of the best performers in Boston.

NEW JERSEY POLITICS.

No Action Yet on the Senatorial Question—An Editor Ordered Out of the Senate, Etc.

TRENTON, April 5.—The political contest which has been agitating the hitherto quiet people of this staid city for some days past was renewed again this morning, in public and in private, with unabated vigor.

Immediately succeeding the Divine invocation, Mr. Scovel said:—"The Sergeant-at-arms will will inform the editor of the *State Gazette* that he is not entitled to the floor of the Senate."

This at once created a lively sensation among the members and the lobbyists, and those who occupied seats in the gallery.

Senator Buckley discussed the question, and held that the editor of the *State Gazette* was entitled to come on the floor of the Senate for the purpose of transacting the business assigned to him by the Senate.

Mr. Scovel then took the floor, and fully and forcibly explained why he had given the order above cited to the Sergeant-at-Arms. He said that the editor in question had insulted the dignity of the Senate, and abused the privileges granted him by continually publishing falsehoods and slanders against a member of the Senate (himself), and had refused to give him (Scovel) a chance to reply to such statements, when he sought to do so, through the columns of the *State Gazette*.

Mr. Scovel referred to the following article in to-day's *Gazette*:—

We have already demonstrated that Jas. M. Scovel is a hypocrite, a turncoat, and a falsifier—a man of much pretension and little brains. It would seem that little more could be added to this catalogue of viciousness, but we have now to add our solemn conviction that this man of much conscience and little principle has been bought, and has received a portion of the purchase price. * * * When he came to the Senate this winter he was as poor as a church mouse, and the circumstance that on his return from his visit to Washington, after the rejection of Mr Stockton, he visited Mr. Vannetta, tinman, of Camden, and ordered a tin box made to contain Seven-thirty United States Treasury bonds, using one of large denomination for a measure, and the case is clear, James M. Scovel was bribed. * * * * Alexander G. Cattell, the finished gentleman and noble patriot, is the people's choice; and, if not elected now, he will yet be sent in triumph to the United States Senate.

Mr. Scovel denied these charges made against him, and entered into a series of explanations. He said he acted in this matter this morning only because the reputation of those dear to him was assailed, referring to where the editor of the *Gazette*, in an article, said:—"We would not wound those who are intimately connected with him, but so far as he is concerned the public indignation against him cannot be too strongly expressed."

An announcement was received from the Assembly stating that that body had concurred in the Senate resolution passed yesterday to adjourn to-morrow, at 12 M., after which the Senate went into Executive session, and thus ended the business of the morning session.

At the afternoon session of the Senate the United States Senatorial question was again revived. Senator Horner, Republican, offered a resolution to go into joint session at half-past 8 o'clock this evening, which was lost, the vote standing 11 in the negative to 10 in the affirmative—President Scovel voting against it.

It was then moved to rescind the resolution requiring a majority of votes of all the Senators elected necessary to pass a resolution to go into joint session. It was finally decided, by a vote of 11 to 9, that the resolution requiring a majority of the votes of all the Senators elected necessary to pass a resolution to go into joint session for the election of a United States Senator was not a standing rule of the Senate.

During the debate this afternoon Senator Winfield, of Hudson county, made some remarks about party, when Senator Scovel asked him to define how many parties there were in the Senate. Senator Winfield replied by saying there were three—the Democrats, the Republicans, and Scovel.

The Senate remained in session until 6 o'clock in the evening. In all probability the Legislature will adjourn to-morrow without having performed the important duty of electing a United States Senator.

The Senate reassembled at fifteen minutes past eight o'clock to-night. The attendance was prompt and complete. Indeed, it was well that the Democrats were on hand in good season, as at the time when the Senate clock denoted eight precisely it was found to be too fast by fifteen minutes, and had to be set back to the proper time.

The Senate remained in session until 10 o'clock, then went into Executive session, and afterwards adjourned until to-morrow morning. —*N. Y. Herald.*

—The Charlestonians have been regaled of late with a selection of the best operas, as presented by Max Strakosch's troupe. Ghioni, Susini, Madame Strakosch, Mad'lle Canissa, and Signor Errani are the principal members of the company.

—Mr. Stephen Smyth, father of Governor Smyth, of New Hampshire, has voted for Governor of that State fifty-nine consecutive years. His last vote was cast in 1865 for his own son, and he contemplated voting for him again, but a serious accident injured him so that he was unable to leave his house.

—Madame Marshal Bazaine, wife of the Commander-in-Chief of Napoleon's forces in Mexico, was delivered of a male child on the 2d instant. The young Mexican wife of the Marshal has been very ill for several weeks. Hopes are now entertained that she will speedily recover after the Franco-Mejicana delivery. She is scarcely twenty-two years of age, and once was the belle of the Republican Capital.

—M. P. Maury left for Vera Cruz on the 1st instant, to take the English steamer for England. Some of his friends allege that he has accepted a proposition made him by the Atlantic Cable Company, to superintend the next effort to be made to lay the cable. Others say he has gone to secure the £80,000 said to have been raised among scientific people in Europe to present him.

—Three of Professor Agassiz's assistants returned from Brazil in the last United States and Brazil Company's mail steamer *Havana*. The courtesies of the Company have been most handsomely extended to Professor Agassiz and his assistants, not only as above, but in transporting from the Amazon the rich collection of fishes to the United States. Professor Agassiz and the others of the party will not return until late in the season.

—The *Boudoir* (the organ of the ladies) speaking of the policemen on the Broadway Squad, thinks that the traditional chivalric courtesy of the knights of the middle ages, and the graceful gallantry of Charles' cavaliers, sink into insignificance when compared with the protective urbanity these New York policemen invariably display towards ladies. If they had been fed on the Court Circular they could not be more suave and courteous.

—A blacksmith in Ilminster, England, lately performed a perilous feat. A child aged seven years, while playing with his brother, aged twelve months, placed over his head an iron band similar to that used for the nuts of cart wheels. The child's neck began to swell, and when the parents discovered it they were horrified to find that it was impossible to remove the band, and that suffocation was imminent. A blacksmith named Coles was called in, and suggested the desperate idea of hammering off the iron with a sledge, and he successfully completed his task. While one person held the legs, and another the head of the little one, Coles fearlessly struck at the ring and severed it. A false blow of half an inch would have caused instant death.

THIRD EDITION

THE NEW JERSEY DEAD LOCK.

Another Speech from the "Erratic"

HE MAKES MORE DENIALS.

The Party Must Propitiate Him or Have No Senator.

Special to The Evening Telegraph.

TRENTON, April 6.—Harlequin Scovel took the floor this morning, and denied a statement made in the *State Gazette* that he had pledged himself in writing to stand by the Union party when he was made President of the Senate, but Senators Cobb and Herron said he had pledged himself to them, as he did also to the caucus, that he would stand by the party on all party questions, and he would go into joint meeting when an official vacancy occurred. He also said this morning that he would not vote for Mr. Cattell. The party must come to him or have no Senator.

WASHINGTON.

Special Despatches to The Evening Telegraph.

WASHINGTON, April 6.

Probable Passage of the Civil Rights Bill Over the President's Veto.

Senator Trumbull and his friends are confident that the Civil Rights bill will be passed over the veto this evening. Mr. Stewart and Mr. Willey have both pledged themselves to vote for it, and it is believed that Mr. Doolittle, under the unanimous demand of the Legislature of his State, will have to vote for the bill or absent himself from the Senate to-day. As the matter now stands, with Senators Wright and Nixon well enough to attend the Senate, there will be 33 votes for the passage over the veto, and 16 against. Senator Trumbull's canvass this morning shows the following Senators favorable to the bill, with possibilities in favor of obtaining one or two others:—Foster, Trumbull, Conness, Yates, Grimes, Pomeroy, Lane, Morrill, Fessenden, Sumner, Wilson, Cresswell, Chandler, Howard, Ramsey, Norton, Brown, Henderson, Nye, Stewart, Clark, Cragin, Harris, Sherman, Wade, Williams, Sprague, Morgan, Anthony, Poland, Edmonds, Willey, and Howe—33. It is believed that not more than 15 Senators will be found voting to sustain the President's veto.

The New Jersey Senatorship.

Several telegrams were received here yesterday from Trenton, announcing that the Democrats have agreed to coalesce with Scovel, and enough Republicans to elect Dayton, on written pledges that he will sustain the policy of the President. It is claimed that this trade has been brought about by Judge Hughes, of Indiana, and Ward H. Lamon, who went to Trenton to represent the President. This bargain and sale will probably be opposed by Mr. Stockton, who expects to be his own successor. It is well known here that not a single Radical Republican Senator or member has any longer any confidence in Mr. Scovel, and none believe that any radical ideas are prompting him to his present course. He is openly denounced by Mr. Stevens as being guilty of a great outrage in opposing the election of Mr. Cattell. A leading Democratic Senator yesterday was handing around the Senate a telegram from Trenton urging him to secure a delay of the vote until they could get into joint ballot and elect a man who would be for the veto. This unexpected turn of affairs created a sensation, and the Opposition are quite jubilant over their prospects.

The Currency Pictures.

Thayer's amendment to the Treasury Appropriation bill, to prevent the face of one Clark from defacing the currency, was lost because of the difficulty in making new plates for all living men who are now engraved. Had it been simply striking out Clark no one would have objected. The Committee on Banking have a bill for that especial purpose drawn and ready to report.

The Canal Nuisance.

The Washington Canal, which for a number of years has exhaled its noxious effluvia, and caused, according to the opinion of the medical fraternity here, a large amount of mortality, has at last been pronounced a nuisance by a competent Board of United States Engineers, who recommend to Congress the adoption of immediate measures to secure the thorough excavation of the filth of which it has so long been the depository. The estimate of the Commission for cleaning the canal is $75,000.

War and Navy Expenses.

The disbursements of the Treasury Department on account of the War and Navy Department, for the quarter ending 31st March, were as follows:—War Department for January, $25,251,936; War Department for February, $15,401,395; War Department for March, $8,608,981. Navy Department for January, $3,547,656; Navy Department for February, $3,032,006; Navy Department for March, $4,583,044. The one million increase in the Navy expenses for March was occasioned by large remittances abroad for the use of vessels on foreign stations.

Assignment of Officers.

The commanding officers of the 10th and 13th Infantry and 2d Battalion of the 18th, have been ordered to report to Brigadier-General Cooke, commanding Department of the Platte, headquarters at Omaha. In case of the pursuit of mischievous Indians or whites infesting the border line, the troops will act without regard to the Department line, simply reporting their action through their own commanding officers to the Commanding-General of the department invaded.

Small Pox.

Dr. Hoover, Chief Surgeon of the Freedmen's Bureau, has received reports from all the late Rebel States, with the exceptions of Florida and Texas, showing that during the month of February last, 1377 cases of smallpox were under treatment by Bureau physicians, and that during the same period 248 deaths occurred. About one-tenth of all the cases treated by the Bureau in the South are those of small pox.

Ex-Rebel Vice-President Stephens.

Alexander Stephens has been sending his cards to those whom he once knew here, and to others whose acquaintance he would like to have. He has had many callers at his rooms, and is lionized to no little extent. To-day he had a very long interview with the President, and pronounces himself thoroughly satisfied with the President and his policy. He expects to have his seat in the Senate at an early day.

Coup D'Etat Rumors.

A distinguished military chieftain has, within the last few days, been sounded by two noted politicians, one of whom was in the army, to see to what extent he could be relied upon to favor a coup d'etat by which the Southern Representatives are to be placed in both Houses of Congress. No encouragement was given, but the project has not been abandoned.

A Johnson Failure.

The Johnson meeting, got up by the claim agents, and intended to be a grand affair, was a grand fizzle. Few of the speakers announced were present. Less than a thousand persons were there, and no enthusiasm was manifested except when the poor African was mocked at. Edgar Cowan talked the loudest and longest, while Green Clay Smith, Marshall Gooding, and William F. Johnston (Pa.) followed. A man was introduced under the assumed name of "General Swift," but proved a failure, and a man who was not on the bill getting the floor, the manager brought the meeting to a sudden end by putting out the lights, and there was no formal adjournment.

Collision of Steamers.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The steamer *City of London* arrived at this port this morning from New London, having been in collision.

Captain Smith reports that this morning about 2 o'clock, when off Eaton's Neck, she was run into by the steamer *Monitor*, which left here last night for Derby, Connecticut.

The *New London* was struck about ten feet abaft the stern, and cut almost completely through the hull and below the water-line. Having a tight bulkhead she makes but little water. The *Monitor* was also badly stove, and was run ashore in Lloyd's harbor. Her passengers were brought here by the *New London*. No person was injured.

Scare at Toronto.

TORONTO, April 6.—The city is excited by the reported sailing of the Fenian expedition, and it is believed that the report of its going to Bermuda is a blind, and that Quebec is the destination of the Fenians.

Information that is deemed reliable has been received, that the Fenians are putting guns in vessels at Chicago, and have two schooners loaded with field pieces for an attack on the western borders. We are on the eve of another great alarm.

Destructive Fires in New York.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Several large fires have been burning this morning. One in the Claremont Hotel, Fulton street, and the buildings Nos. 200, 202, and 204 Broadway; another in Barclay street, corner of Broadway, a third between Canal and Lispenard streets; and a fourth in the Tremont House, Broadway.

From Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, April 6.—A salute of 100 guns was fired here to-day by the constituents of the Hon. John L. Thomas, Jr., of the Second Congressional District, in honor of the election of Hawley in Connecticut, and Burnside in Rhode Island, and the indorsement of the sentiment that none but loyal men shall rule the country.

The Cincinnati Gas Works.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—The bill authorizing the City of Cincinnati to purchase the gas works passed both Houses of the Legislature yesterday. It was so amended as to require the question to be submitted to the popular vote.

Death of an Editor.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—James D. Taylor, formerly editor of the Cincinnati *Times*, died in Richland county, Illinois, on the 31st ult.

Resignation of Minister Pike.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Mr. Pike, our Minister to Holland, has resigned his post, to take effect on the 1st of June.

The Fenian Expedition Hoax.

NEW YORK, April 6.—The *Herald* says the reported expedition to Bermuda is a hoax.

Mrs. Jefferson Davis at Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, April 6.—Mrs. Jefferson Davis arrived here this morning from Louisville.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Cotton is dull and lower; sales at 38@39c. for Middlings. Flour dull; common brands heavy; sales of 5500 barrels; State, $9 65@8 05; Ohio, $8 20@11; Western, $8 70@8 10; Southern drooping; 400 barrels sold; Canada heavy, 300 barrels sold at $7 25@11 25. Wheat steady; 1000 bushels sold; Milwaukee Club at $1 96. Corn has an advancing tendency and is firmer. Oats firmer; State, 61@62c. Beef steady; plain Mess, $15 50@19 50. Pork heavy; mess $25 87@26. Lard heavy at 16@18½. Whisky dull.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

ORPHANS' COURT.—Judges Ludlow and Pierce.—The Court was engaged this morning with the usual Orphans' Court business—applications for appointment of guardians for minors, confirmations of sale of real estate under order of Court, etc. Nothing of public interest transpired.

—Mr. Baker, of the Worcester Public Library, is preparing an edition of "The Chinese Classics," composed or abridged by Confucius, the first volume of which will be issued next month. This is said to be the first attempt ever made to make the sacred literature of the Chinese accessible to American readers.

—A letter from Rome says:—"The studios are now emptying themselves of their treasures for the benefit of the exhibition in Paris and of the Royal Academy of London. D'Epinay, the rising young sculptor, contributes largely to the latter, as does Lehmann several beautiful paintings, and on Saturday and Sunday his rooms were crowded by visitors. Brennan, too, a clever young Irish painter, sends several works.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

Editorial Opinions of the Leading Journals Upon the Most Important Topics of the Hour.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Public Printing.

From the Tribune.

The House of Representatives, on Monday, on motion of Mr. Grinnell of Iowa,

Resolved, That the Committee on Printing be requested to report to this House what reforms, if any, are needed in the purchase of paper, the ordering of books, documents, bills, and other matters printed at the public expense, in the management of the Printing Office, for the collection and sale of the waste paper, either at said office or in any other place under the control of the Government, or in anything connected with the consumption of paper and the purchase of the same; and, to this end, they are hereby empowered to send for persons, books, and papers, and to make such examination as shall, in their judgment, be necessary to attain the end hereby sought, with authority to sit during the sessions of the House.

—We do not believe there is any need of sending for persons or papers, nor of making any elaborate inquiry. Mr. Defrees, who superintends the public printing, is honest, capable, and faithful; and there is, in short, nobody to blame but Congress itself. And its fault is just this—it interferes with the business of supplying the public with reading matter, to the great injury and wrong of those who laudably seek to live by doing that very same.

Suppose Congress should buy up one-twelfth of all the leather in the country, and proceed to transform it into boots and shoes, and distribute those boots and shoes gratis among their constituents at the public cost, who would not realize that this was a gross wrong, first to the people, whose money was lavished in making gratuities to a small portion of their number; next, to all who are engaged in the boot and shoe business, which would be thus deranged and debauched?

Yet this is exactly what Congress persistently does to our business, defying our protests and mocking our complaints. We gave our best years to learning how to supply the public need of useful information. All our living and our savings have been gained by it. The business suits us, and we are not skilled in any other. We can do well by it if Congress will only let us. But Congress will not let us. It persists in raising the price of paper on us by buying up with public money one-twelfth of all paper made in the country, printing it at the public cost, and then sending it all over the country by a still further pull at the treasury. Is this fair? Congress calls on us for many thousand dollars per annum in taxes. Why won't it give us a decent chance to earn them?

One of our specialties is furnishing agricultural knowledge to farmers; and we can beat at it all the Government pap-suckers in the country; but, when we have to compete in the business with rivals who are not only salaried from the Treasury, but have their paper, printing, mailing, and transportation paid for out of the Treasury also—our product being taxed to help pay the cost of supplying the competing article for nothing—we can't help saying we don't like it. Is that too harsh?

What Congress should do is to stop the whole business of printing matter for public information. Let it print what is required for its own information, and then supply at cost all who want extra copies. We are willing to pay a fair price for a copy of every document printed by Congress, and pay the regular postage on its transmission to us; and we are quite willing that every one else who chooses should be supplied on the same terms; but against all printing of documents for gratuitous diffusion we most earnestly protest, now and evermore.

Our Southern Next Door Neighbor—The Duty of the United States.

From the Herald.

The Secretary of State on Tuesday evening last, as it appears, gave a handsome entertainment to Madame Juarez, the wife of President Juarez, of the republic of Mexico. It further appears that "all the representatives of the Spanish-American republics were present, as was also the Russian Minister, and that the party was one of the most brilliant of the season." We presume that the amiable reporter of this brilliant affair means that it was "one of the most brilliant of the season" in regard to the beautiful women, the elegant dresses, the sparkling wit and champagne, and the general sprightliness and harmony of the intellectual company which distinguished the occasion. But this entertainment to Madame Juarez, a poor exile from Mexico, we may say, was something more than brilliant. It was a very significant and important diplomatic event.

It was a delicate official notification to the diplomatic corps at Washington that our Government still recognizes no other government in Mexico than that of the republic, and that the head of our State Department is pleased to welcome Madame Juarez to the hospitalities of his house, not as an exile without a country, but as the honored wife of the worthy President of a republic which still lives, and which we are bound to prevent going down under a European usurpation. This is the diplomatic interpretation of Mr. Seward's brilliant social entertainment to Madame Juarez. It will be so received by Louis Napoleon, and the presence of the Russian Minister among the guests will also be understood at the Tuileries as a matter of the gravest political import in reference to the future policy of Russia in both hemispheres.

From the correspondence of last year between Mr. Seward and M. Drouyn de Lhuys, the Mexican ultimatum of President Johnson was broadly intimated to be, not the withdrawal of the French troops, but the withdrawal of the French usurpation. To this ultimatum, it is evident, President Johnson still adheres, and we have not the remotest idea that he contemplates any other settlement. Louis Napoleon may think that within a short time Juarez will be driven from his last retreat on Mexican soil, and that then, as Maximilian's will be the only Government having a foothold in that country, he must be recognized by the United States. But Napoleon, by turning back to his illustrious predecessor in the government of France, Louis the Fourteenth, will find that he recognized and supported James the Second as the rightful King of England, even after his expulsion by the will and action of the English people themselves. Much more justly, then, even if driven into the United States, may we still adhere to the government of Juarez against a foreign usurpation as offensive to the people of the country most concerned as was the attempted subjugation of the Netherlands by Spain, and almost as offensive to the people of the United States.

It is certain that, Juarez or no Juarez, Maximilian can have no peace in Mexico without a recognition from the United States, and it is equally certain that this recognition is out of the question. What then? The inquiries recur to Napoleon. Is this Mexican enterprise any longer worth the candle? Will it not be cheaper and wiser to re-establish the Mexican Republic upon the basis of some equivalents to France in the way of indemnities? At the close of the war between the United States and Mexico, General Scott, while still in occupation of the Mexican capital, had an offer made him involving the transfer of all that country to his Government. He declined it, for the reason, as he said, that he did not like the mixing of those mongrels with the American people. We think he was too fastidious, and lost a fine opportunity for the permanent pacification of Mexico and our Southern States besides. But, as events have since transpired, the people of the United States have no longer any desire for the absorption of Mexico. They only desire that our next-door neighbor shall be a friend and brother, and not a stranger, a usurper, and an enemy.

Good or bad, the merits of the Government of Maximilian are not the question. How and why he came into Mexico, and why he remains there, a protege of France, are the issues to be settled. Our Government has defined its position and its ultimatum, and can wait a little longer. It is apparent that neither the President nor Congress desire to provoke a rupture with France. As with England on the question of the north-eastern fisheries, we desire in reference to Mexico a peaceful, fair, and liberal adjustment; but in both cases, meantime, the chapter of accidents may precipitate a different solution. What the American press, or that or the other, here and there, may venture to hint in the way of indulgence to Maximilian does not touch the position of the Administration or the public sentiment of this country.

Louis Napoleon's safety in the future depends upon his withdrawal from Mexico, and as the current expenses of his imperial establishment there are his, and not ours, we infer that our Government is satisfied that the quiet policy of "masterly inactivity" will settle the problem. The duty of the United States in reference to Mexico is the Monroe doctrine. This has been declared by Congress and by President Johnson. Louis Napoleon is aware of all this; but he still seems to depend, like "Micawber," upon the chances of something turning up to his advantage, when every succeeding day only adds to the cost of this Mexican entanglement, and to the difficulties of an extrication satisfactory to France.

A Strong Minority Greatly Needed.

From the Times.

The minority in Congress becomes alarmingly small. The opponents of the President are welcome to make all out of the admission they please. In times of panic, in the crisis of revolution, in the hour when men are clutching—not for party triumph or permanent party ascendancy—but for national existence, overwhelming majorities supply the only hope for *national unity*.

But after passion has subsided, and national become confounded with party victories, there arises the equally important crisis which men devoted to freedom of speech and freedom of political action most dread.

We Americans may be founding a freer system on this continent than other nations have ever known. But the thing has to be proven. Neither thinking men among ourselves, nor well-disposed strangers of the higher order abroad, will accept our mere assertion as a philosophic maxim. There is danger of the party of "grand moral ideas" becoming the party of absolutism, and there is all the greater danger that our people are more religious in their habits, more observant of the strict services of public worship, and more intolerant of "*non-professors*," than any people in the world.

An unscrupulous sectional majority may readily, and with temporary success, use this element to carry out their partisan purposes—without any conscience as to the present, or consideration for the future. And as long as we have a republican government it will probably be hard to make any headway against what appears to the large religious community among us to be the abstract path of justice—no matter what may be the obstacles lying in that path.

The great political problem seems to be gradually resolving into this:—Whether minorities in a republic *ought* to have any rights. The President has been quietly cherishing the idea that they have certain rights. But the President evidently cannot be right, if the majority are also right. Thus it is that those who desire to see this republic strong, not only in its central authority—strong, not alone in the material power which is wielded by the National Government—but strong also—and doubly strong—in the affections of the *whole* people, are eager to see an end to this sectional strife. It cannot be maintained long—hide it from ourselves as we may, without inviting foreign notice—mayhap, foreign insolence. Where are we to-day, unless this last proclamation of Andrew Johnson is truth, and solid truth? Answer us: If the idiotic sneers of the foolish *Tribune* are true; if Andrew Johnson has proclaimed Union where there is only mutual malice, envy, and all uncharitableness, what it this republic worth in this year of grace? Tell us: If this solemn declaration of the Executive is affirmed to be a lie—how much stronger, in view of possible complications with foreign powers, is this country to-day than it was two years ago? No one doubts the possibility of making such a clean sweep of the opposition benches in Congress, as would make legislation a mere matter for partisan committees. But many—very many—do doubt the expediency or the wisdom of creating a directory whose decrees shall permanently override alike the constitutional veto of the Executive and the solemn decisions of the Supreme Court.

In such a crisis as this there is nothing that concerns thoughtful men so deeply, so intensely, as the rights of the minority in and out of Congress. The national question found its solution in an appeal to arms. Great political lines have now to be drawn anew. We cannot maintain issues which are no longer presentable. And those who win, for the moment, by mere partisan effort, will most assuredly be losers in the end.

The Test Oath Appeals.

From the Daily News.

Our conservative mode of thought impresses us with the highest respect for the Supreme Court of the United States. We pay that body the homage due to a faithful guardian of the law. It is, therefore, in no spirit of carping, but on the contrary, in discharge of an obligation by no means agreeable, that we take exception to its course on the subject of the test oath.

The Supreme Court ought, of course, to be jealous in the guardianship of its own dignity. We should regret deeply to see it expose itself in any sense unnecessarily to the passions of party. But that high tribunal will have abdicated one of its most important functions whenever it shrinks from its duties of a position making it virtually the arbiter of parties. Indeed, one of the most beneficent ends of the authority attaching to the Supreme Court consists in the acceptance by that eminent body of every proper occasion for the exercise of that authority with the view of reducing political conflict within the limits of constitutional law.

The decision of the Supreme Bench in the case of the Indiana "conspirators" has been rendered to an extent sufficient to save any unnecessary delay of justice. The wrong that has been done in that case has been, as far as possible, set right. But the political duty which that occasion presented has been left undischarged; for the views of the Court, on the subject generally, have been withheld until a more convenient season. Involving the rights of the States, and other questions pertinent to the revolutionary designs of Congress, the country has grave reason to regret that the Supreme Judges did not avail themselves, regardless of any tenderness for parties, of the opportunity thus presented for refreshing the soul of the country with some outgivings of the spirit of the Constitution.

The test oath presents an instance in which the Supreme Bench has not only proved wanting to political repose, but also to civil justice. Eminent citizens of the United States, gentlemen learned in the law, have been denied the right to practise in the Supreme Court by a lawless edict; and instead of refusing to lose an hour in righting that wrong done under its eyes, may, that insolent invasion of its own privileges as a co-ordinate branch of the Government, the Supreme Court closed the pleadings without a decision. The wrong done by that course to gentlemen practising in the court is not the only one that has been done by this particular instance of tenderness for party. A broad decision on the subject of the test oath rendered at once in the appeal made by Messrs. Garland and Maar, would have exercised the most beneficial results in the interests of the Union, the Constitution, and political repose. With great regret, therefore, we are bound to declare that in withholding its judgment when called so fairly into exercise in the case of the Indiana appeal and of the test oath, the Supreme Court has failed to employ two opportunities for the discharge of its moral duties as an arbiter of parties, and this failure is all the more painful seeing that it has taken place at a time when political differences do not hesitate to take ground that involves neither more nor less than revolution.

The Proposed Impeachment of President Johnson.

From the World.

We recently reprinted columns of matter from the Chicago *Tribune*, advocating, in a vehement and acrimonious strain, the impeachment of President Johnson, and his removal from office. This divulgation of the secret intentions of the Radicals is a little earlier and bolder than we expected; but we have for some time been convinced that, as soon as the Radicals had two-thirds of the Senate, they would immediately institute proceedings for an impeachment. We expressed this conviction in our first article on the veto of the Civil Rights bill, and were rudely taken to task therefor by the Radical *Evening Post*, which, having till quite lately pretended to support the President, had not been trusted with the secret plans of the Radical leaders.

The Chicago *Tribune*, which leads the way in advocating impeachment, is the most important Republican paper in the West—the longest established, the largest in circulation, the most potent in influence. It gives the cue to nearly all the local Republican papers west of Lake Michigan. It has been so true and constant to the radical cause that its editors are in the confidence of the radical leaders of the national capital. A political journal holding such relations seldom takes bold ground from mere fitfulness or caprice. The sense of responsibility which attaches to such a position, and the fact that a representative journal owes its importance to the men who act with it, prevent any display of the mere idiosyncrasies of its editors on subjects of the first magnitude.

As a point of party tactics, it would have been more prudent to conceal this design, until after the vote on the pending veto. If the veto is sustained, it is idle to talk of impeachment; for it requires the same majority of two-thirds to convict on impeachment that it does to pass a bill over the veto. There may be some Senators who would vote against the veto, who would shrink from seeing things carried to the length of an impeachment. As a point of tactics, it might have been more discreet to have kept the main design veiled until after the veto is overcome. The fact that the mask is so prematurely thrown off, evinces the intense malignity and earnestness of the President's enemies. Two or three days ago, immediately after the rejection of Senator Stockton, the radicals were very confident they were too strong for the veto; and it was probably this delusive confidence that emboldened the Chicago *Tribune* to disclose the ultimate design of its party coadjutors.

We deem it unnecessary to go, at present, into any elaborate refutation of the arguments against the President. The hitch in the New Jersey Legislature, and the unexpected return of Senator Wright to Washington, disconcerts the plans and disappoints the hopes of the malignants. It is now next to certain that the veto will be sustained; and if so, further talk of impeachment is futile, and will be foreborne. But it is well that the President and the country should understand the virulence of his enemies.

There is a superficial smartness in the argument by which it is attempted to be proved that the President is guilty of treason, as one ground of impeachment. Treason is made, by the Constitution, to consist in "levying war against the United States, or giving aid and comfort to their enemies." It is argued that the South are still enemies; and that the President's attempt to introduce them into Congress, to participate in the legislation of the country, is giving them aid and comfort. This argument has enough of plausibility to prove that the President has not been premature in proclaiming the end of the Rebellion. The Supreme Court decided, in an early stage of the war—grounding its decision on President Lincoln's proclamations—that a territorial war existed between the United States and the insurgents; that, in consequence of those proclamations, all the inhabitants of the States and parts of States therein designated were public enemies; and, by logical inference, they would continue such until those proclamations were, in some way, revoked or annulled. The character thus impressed upon the Southern people was purely *technical*, and the Supreme Court has this winter disregarded it, by resuming the consideration of suits brought from the Southern States. Still, the President, as is plausibly argued by the Chicago *Tribune*, has recognized the continuance of the state of war, by the continued suspension of the writ of habeas corpus, and other acts whose only justification is the existence of Rebellion. The late proclamation declaring the end of the Rebellion, takes from this argument whatever sting it may have previously had. But it does a great deal more. For, if the continued suspension of the habeas corpus had no other justification than the continued existence of the Rebellion, it is equally undeniable that the exclusion of the Southern representatives could also have no other justification. The Chicago *Tribune* virtually admits this, in the whole texture of its argument. The gist of the argument is, that the Southern representatives cannot be admitted, because the Southern States are still in rebellion. The Rebellion being the only valid ground of exclusion, the converse of the proposition should hold equally true, that, the Rebellion having been legally terminated, there no longer remains any colorable excuse for refusing to examine the credentials of the Southern members of Congress.

The other arguments used by the Chicago *Tribune* we cannot descend to discuss. They display no semblance of ingenuity, but only scurrility.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY'S OFFICE, BORDENTOWN, March 28, 1866.
NOTICE.—The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY will be held at the Company's office in BORDENTOWN, on SATURDAY, the 28th of April, 1866, at 12 o'clock M., for the election of seven Directors, to serve for the ensuing year.
3 29 td 28 SAMUEL J. BAYARD, Secretary.

NEW LONDON COPPER MINING COMPANY.
The Annual Meeting of Stockholders for Election of Directors to serve the ensuing year, will be held ON FRIDAY, APRIL 13, At the Office of the President No. 417 ARCH STREET, At 11 A. M.
4 3 9t* SIMON POEY, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE PHILADELPHIA AND CHERRY RUN PETROLEUM COMPANY, No. 324 WALNUT Street, Room No. 20.
The Directors have this day declared a second dividend of ONE PERCENT., equal to two and a half cents per share, for the month of March, payable on the 12th inst. The transfer books will close April 7th, and open on the 13th.
G. W. WAKEFIELD, Secretary.
Philadelphia, April 4, 1866. 4 5 7t*

A PHYSIOLOGICAL VIEW OF MARRIAGE:—Containing nearly 300 pages, and 130 fine Plates and Engravings of the Anatomy of the Human Organs in a State of Health and Disease, with a Treatise on Early Errors, its Deplorable Consequences upon the Mind and Body, with the Author's Plan of Treatment—the only rational and successful mode of cure, as shown by the report of cases treated. A truthful adviser to the married and those contemplating marriage, who entertain doubts of their physical condition. Sent free of postage to any address, on receipt of 25 cents, in stamps or postal currency, by addressing Dr. LA CROIX No. 31 S. AIDEN Lane, Albany, N. Y.
The author may be consulted upon any of the diseases upon which his book treats either *personally* or by *mail*, and medicines sent to any part of the world. 11 8 6m

JUST PUBLISHED—By the Physicians of the NEW YORK MUSEUM, the Ninetieth Edition of their FOUR LECTURES, entitled—PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.
To be had free, for four stamps, by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy, No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.
7 17 1y

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE. THE BEST IN THE WORLD.
Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown. GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. ALSO, Regenerating Extract of Millefleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY St., N. Y. 3 3 §

DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER, CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

FINANCIAL.

JAY COOKE & CO., No. 114 S. THIRD STREET, BANKERS, AND DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES
U. S. 6s OF 1881,
5-20s, OLD AND NEW,
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7-30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made; Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES.
PHILADELPHIA, February, 1866. 2 7 3m

U. S. SECURITIES. A SPECIALTY. SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO., BANKERS & BROKERS, 16 S. THIRD ST. PHILADELPHIA. | 3 NASSAU ST. NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD *BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.* INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS. 2 1

DAVIES BROTHERS, No. 225 DOCK STREET, BANKERS AND BROKERS, BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10 40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES,
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

HARPER, DURNEY & CO BANKERS, *STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS*, No. 55 S. THIRD STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Stocks and Loans bought and sold on Commission. Uncurrent Bank Notes, Coin, Etc., bought and sold. Special attention paid to the purchase and sale of Oil Stocks. Deposits received, and interest allowed as per agreement. 3 5 3m

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK HAS REMOVED During the erection of the new Bank building TO 1 17 4p No. 305 CHESNUT STREET.

5 20s.—FIVE-TWENTIES. 7'30s—SEVEN-THIRTIES, WANTED. DE HAVEN & BROTHER, 1-7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

THE EYE AND EAR.

DEAFNESS AND BLINDNESS, THROAT, LUNG, CHEST DISEASES, CATARRH, ASTHMA, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS AND DISEASES OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS.—DR. VON MOSCHZISKER'S new and unrivaled systems of treating the above MALADIES with his "ATOMISER," has received the very highest approbation from the best medical men of all SCHOOLS, and the INDORSEMENT of the entire medical PRESS. These, with TESTIMONIALS from and REFERENCES to responsible CITIZENS, can be examined by all who require his professional services, at his OFFICE and RESIDENCE, No. 1041 WALNUT Street. 3 21 1m*ro

DEAFNESS, BLINDNESS, AND CATARRH treated with the utmost success by J. ISAACS, M. D., Oculist and Aurist, No. 519 PINE street. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the city can be seen at his office. The Medical Faculty are invited to accompany their patients as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination. 10 9

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE. STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LEWIS LADOMUS, DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER, WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE, WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED, 302 Chestnut St., Phila.
Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in prices of his large and well assorted stock of Diamonds, Watches, Jewelry, Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 24

TO OUR PATRONS AND THE PUBLIC. We are offering our stock of *WATCHES, JEWELRY, AND SILVERWARE,* AT A DISCOUNT, Fully equivalent to the heavy decline in Gold.
CLARK & BIDDLE, 5 22 §rp No. 712 CHESNUT Street.

RICH JEWELRY — JOHN BRENNAN, DEALER IN DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY Etc. Etc. Etc. 9 20 § No. 138 EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

HENRY HARPER, No. 520 ARCH STREET, Manufacturer and Dealer in Watches, Fine Jewelry, Silver-Plated Ware, AND Solid Silver-ware. 8 30 §

TEAS, &c.

TEAS REDUCED TO $1, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
ROASTED COFFEE REDUCED TO 30 CTS. at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
40c. BEST MILD COFFEE, AT INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street.
TEAS AND COFFEES AT WHOLESALE prices, at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them.
GREEN COFFEES FROM 22 TO 28 CTS. A pound at INGRAM'S Tea Warehouse, No. 43 S. SECOND Street. Try them. 1 12

STOVES RANGES, &c.

CULVER'S NEW PATENT DEEP SAND-JOINT HOT-AIR FURNACE.
RANGES OF ALL SIZES.
ALSO, PHILEGAR'S NEW LOW PRESSURE STEAM HEATING APPARATUS.
FOR SALE BY CHARLES WILLIAMS, 5 4 § No. 1132 MARKET STREET.

FURNITURE.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS. I have a large stock of every variety of Furniture which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes Book-cases Mattresses, Lounges, Etc. Etc.
P. P. GUSTINE, 1 15 3m* N. E. Cor. SECOND AND RACE STS.

DENTISTRY.

ISAIAH PRICE, DENTIST, GRADUATE OF Philadelphia College of Dental Surgery, class 1853-4, formerly of West Chester, Pa., having served three years in the Army, has resumed the practice of his profession at No. 941 N. ELEVENTH Street, Philadelphia, where he will endeavor to give satisfactory attention to all who may require his professional services. 11 8 §

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST SADDLE AND HARNESS MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.
LACEY, MEEKER & CO., No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET, OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from		$22 50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE	do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do	do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS		27 50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING		15 00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM	do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE,	do	12 00 to 150
GENTS' do	do	8 00 to 75

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Escutts, Horse Covers Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Travelling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

GAS! GAS!! GAS!!! *REDUCE YOUR GAS BILLS.* Stratton's Regulator for Gas Burners, (Patented November 21, 1865.)
It is a matter of considerable importance to gas consumers generally, and of especial importance to all keepers of hotels and large boarding houses, to have such gas burners as will admit of being easily and permanently adjusted to suit the special requirements of the locality of each; because those who have not to pay the bills feel but little or no interest in economizing the gas, and sometimes carelessly, or thoughtlessly, turn on twice or thrice as much as would answer their needs.
Call and examine, or send your orders to STRATTON & CO., AT THE FLORENCE OFFICE, No. 630 CHESNUT Street, Philada.
Retail price, 35 cents each. 2 12 mwf3m

AT QUEEN'S NEWS STAND, S. W. corner SEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets, ALL THE DAILY AND WEEKLY PAPERS, MAGAZINES, PERIODICALS, Etc., May be obtained at current rates. 7 13

DRY GOODS.

No. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

1866. Spring Importation. 1866. E. M. NEEDLES. HAS JUST OPENED 1000 PIECES WHITE GOODS, In PLAIN, FANCY, STRIPED PLAID and Figured Jaconets, Cambrics, Nainsook, Dimities, Swiss, Mull, and other Muslins, comprising a most complete stock, to which the attention of purchasers is solicited, as they are offered at a large REDUCTION from last SEASON'S PRICES.
100 pieces BARRED MUSLINS for Bodies.
100 pieces PIQUE 8-4 in all varieties of styles and price from 15c. to $1 50.
300 PARIS GOFFERED SKIRTS, newest styles of my own importation.
No. 1034 CHESNUT STREET. No. 1034 CHESNUT STREET.

628 HOPKINS' 628 HOOP-SKIRT Manufactory No. 628 ARCH Street, Above Sixth Street, Philadelphia. Wholesale and Retail.
Our assortment embraces all the new and desirable styles and sizes, of every length and size waist for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
These of "*OUR OWN MAKE*" are superior in finish and *durability* to any other Skirts *made*, and warranted to give satisfaction.
Skirts made to order, altered and repaired. 4 5

MISCELLANEOUS.

WILEY & BROTHER IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN HAVANA CIGARS AND MEERSCHAUM PIPES, N. W. Cor. EIGHTH and WALNUT Streets.
We offer the finest Havana Cigars at prices from 20 to 30 per cent. below the regular rates
Also, the celebrated "LONE JACK" SMOKING TOBACCO, which is far superior to any yet brought before the public.
Motto of Lone Jack:—"SEEK NO FURTHER, FOR NO BETTER CAN BE FOUND." 1 15 3m

GEORGE PLOWMAN, CARPENTER AND BUILDER, No. 232 CARTER Street And No. 141 DOCK Street.
Machine Work and Millwrighting promptly attended to 3 8 §

REVENUE STAMPS. REVENUE STAMPS. REVENUE STAMPS, Of all descriptions. Of all descriptions. Always on hand, Always on hand, AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE, AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE No. 630 CHESNUT Street, No. 630 CHESNUT Street, One door below Seventh street. One door below Seventh street. The most liberal discount allowed. The most liberal discount allowed. 2

FITLER, WEAVER & CO., MANUFACTURERS OF Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords Twines, Etc., No. 23 North WATER Street and No. 22 North DELAWARE Avenue, PHILADELPHIA. EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER, CONRAD F. CLOTHIER. 2 14 §

MONUMENTS, TOMBS, GRAVE-STONES, Etc. Just completed, a beautiful variety of ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS, TOMBS, AND GRAVE-STONES Will be sold cheap for cash. Work sent to any part of the United States. HENRY S. TARR, MARBLE WORKS, 1 24 wfm No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

J. C. PERKINS, LUMBER MERCHANT Successor to R. Clark, Jr., No. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET. Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24 §

CORN EXCHANGE BAG MANUFACTORY. JOHN T. BAILEY & CO., No. 113 N. FRONT and No. 114 N. WATER Street, Philadelphia. DEALERS IN BAGS AND BAGGING of every description, for Grain, Flour, Salt, Super-Phosphate of Lime, Bone-Dust, Etc. Large and small GUNNY BAGS constantly on hand. Also, WOOL SACKS. 3 22 §
JOHN T. BAILEY. JAMES CASCADEN.

RESTAURANT ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN. Finest old and new ALES, at 5 cents per glass. GOOD ONE-DIME EATING BAR. The choicest Liquors always on hand. No. 533 CHESNUT STREET. 3 10 3m HENRY BECKER, Manager.

COTTON AND FLAX SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS, of all numbers and brands. Tent, Awning, Trunk and Wagon-Cover Duck. Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to seven feet wide; Paulins, Belting, Sail Twine, etc. JOHN W. EVERMAN & Co., 3 6 § No. 103 JONES' Alley.

WILLIAM S. GRANT, COMMISSION MERCHANT, No. 33 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia AGENT FOR Dupont's Gunpowder, Refined Nitre, Charcoal, Etc. W. Baker & Co.'s Chocolate, Cocoa, and Broma. Crocker Bros. & Co.'s Yellow Metal Sheathing, Bolts, and Nails. 24

ALEXANDER G. CATTELL & CO., PRODUCE COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 26 NORTH WHARVES, AND No. 27 NORTH WATER STREET, PHILADELPHIA. ALEXANDER G. CATTELL. ELIJAH G. CATTELL 2 2

CONTINENTAL HOTEL HAIR DRESSING, BATHING AND PERFUMERY ESTABLISHMENT. PETER SIEGFRIED, 3 20 1m Proprietor.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE. STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT 11

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

THE FIRE IN CHESNUT STREET

Letter from Wells, Fargo & Co.

$10,000 SAVED IN HERRING'S PATENT SAFE.

PHILADELPHIA, January 2, 1866.
MESSRS. FARREL, HERRING & CO.—Gentlemen:—We have just opened our Safe, one of your manufacture, which passed through the destructive fire in Chesnut street last night. The Safe was in our office, No. 607 which building was entirely destroyed. The Safe was in a warm place, as you may well suppose, and was *red hot* when taken out of the embers. We are well satisfied with the result of this trial, and find our books, papers and some ten thousand dollars in money almost as perfect as when put in the Safe. Nothing is injured, if we except the leather bindings of the books, which are steamed; the money and papers are as good as ever.
Truly yours,
WELLS, FARGO & CO., Per J. H. COOK, Agent.

The above Safe can be seen at our store.
FARREL, HERRING & CO., 3 10 1m No. 629 CHESNUT Street.

FROM VIRGINIA.

Virginia Towns Since the War—The Graves of our Honored Dead at Brandy Station—Pennsylvania Soldiers—The Names of Several.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

CULPEPER, April 5, 1866.

This once flourishing town is now as dilapidated a place as any in Virginia, and it will be years before it again becomes the business centre it was before the war. Standing before the "Virginia House," in Cameron street—the main avenue of the town—the other evening, I could not help being struck with the sleepiness of the place, and the apparently listless charter of its denizens. On the porch of "ye ancient hostelry" in question, sat three or four men, with their heels up on the railing of the porch, smoking. On door steps sat and lolled dozens of others, mostly young men, too, while nowhere was any one to be seen at work, or busily engaged in any occupation. Storekeepers stood at their store doors waiting for customers, and customers stood outside waiting for money to grow up for them. The whole scene put me in mind of one of Hogarth's illustrations of idleness.

On Court days things have a livelier appearance. Then the streets are filled around the Court House, and the inhabitants of the country throng the town; but, as a general thing, industry does not hang her shingle out at Culpeper. Our newspaper, and its accompanying job office, suffices to satisfy the literary demands of the place, and as a matter of course the paper in question, the Culpeper *Observer*, is obliged to be Southern in sentiment. Its proprietor considers himself a Union man, and supports President Johnson. In good times this paper yielded an income of $5000 a year, and even now it pays. Three churches serve to keep the Godly people of the "Late House" up to the point of grace; and there is a mill, about a mile from the town, which supplies the wants of the inner man in the grain line.

On the arrival of the cars at the depot, near which is a tolerable hotel called the Waverly House, quite a crowd collects, and, from the noise of the freedmen attached to the hotel, one might suppose Culpeper to be a town of some extent; but a walk through the place soon dispels all doubts of the kind, and shows what the place is. What it might be in Yankee hands is another thing, for the locality is just suited for a busy little town.

The war here, as elsewhere throughout this State, has left legible marks of its destructive progress, and no evidences, perhaps, tell a more doleful tale of its horrors than the thousands of graves to be met with in travelling through this section of the country. The level district in the immediate vicinity of Brandy Station, about four miles from this, was apparently a favorite locality with the bold troopers of both armies, for the grave of many a cavalry man testifies to the effective style in which both "Rebs" and "Yanks" swung their sabres. It was near "Brandy" that Averill first encountered Stuart and his men, and that the standing reward in Averill's Corps of "$500 for the first dead cavalry man," was earned. Here, too, was it that Custer and Kilpatrick fought so bravely with their respective commands to cover the retreat of our army from Culpeper to Centreville, to anticipate Lee's flanking movement. And near this same Brandy Station, the same corps, on its retreat from that march, drove the cavalry brigade which covered the retreat of the Rebels across the Rapidan—a position, by the way, they never should have been permitted to reach—Berdan's sharp-shooters rendering valuable aid in this fight. These, and other encounters of which this locality was the scene, impart to every hillock and field a deep and abiding interest to all who in any way participated in them, and with every house in this noted district is there attached a history of the many heroic sacrifices made in the holy cause of the preservation of the nation's life from the grasp of traitors.

Ruined dwellings, desolated farms, and fenceless acres, are dreadful marks of the havoc of civil war; but there are other mementoes far more potent in bringing to mind painful reminiscences of the past; and these are the little mounds to be seen on nearly every hillside, marking the last resting-places of gallant soldiers, whose country was dearer to them than their lives. While visiting some of the old camps around Brandy, I passed by several graves, at the head of which were the boards with the name of the soldier and the regiment he belonged to inscribed on them. Among a number of graves in the old camp of General Morris' Brigade, I discovered the following legible inscriptions:—Alfred Silk, F, 151st N. Y. V., died, February 6, 1864, aged 27; Josiah P. Robinson, K, 3d Maine, died April 12, 1864; George Bubien, 3d Maine, died April 18, 1864. On one grave, only the name of William Addison was legible; and on another all the marks left were the letters T. B., 151st N. Y. There were twenty-two graves in the collection from which these names were taken, nothing but simple posts marking each end of the graves. All these were on the farm of Mr. Botts, and about half a mile from his house.

In the garden of Mrs. Wise's farm are no less than thirty-five graves, all of which have headboards, and I copied the inscriptions on them in order that their friends or relatives may remove the bodies as the land will soon be cultivated. The dwelling-house on this farm was turned into a hospital, and was in charge of Dr. Mitchell, of Philadelphia. The following are the inscriptions on the head-boards:—Z. Mitte, K, 5th Michigan Cavalry, died March 19, 1864; Henry Ramsey, K, 5th Michigan Cav., died March 17, 1864; M. Brauan, M, 7th Michigan Cav., died January 19, 1864; J. Ridenour, C, 5th Mich. Cav., died March 9, 1864; C. S. Smith, F, 5th Mich. Cav., died March 12, 1864; John Hone, G, 16th Pa. Cav., died April 8, 1864; Henry Murry, E, 16th Pa. Cav., died March 20, 1864; David A. Reed, F, 16th Pa. Cav., died April 29, 1864; John Cleaver, A, 1st Pa. Cav., died March 20, 1864; Joseph R. Lacey, L, 1st Pa. Cav., died December 2, 1863; H. Crane, D, 16th Pa. Cav., died December 6, 1863; John A. Otto, L, 8th Pa. Cav., died December 7, 1863; J. Rushworth, A, 3d Pa. Cav., died December 21, 1863; J. S. McFeatens, C, 13th Pa. Cav., died December 28, 1863; Joshua Lash, H, 19th Pa. Cav., died December 29, 1863; J. W. Coffman, F, 17th Pa. Cav., died February 2, 1864; William Yeater, N, 13th P. Cav., died January 23, 1863; I. Seymore, H, 1st Vermont Cav., died March 20, 1864; H. A. Field, K, 1st Vermont Cav., died March 18, 1864; Harvey James, C, 1st Vermont Cav., died March 13, 1864; C. Voorhees, H, 1st N. J. Cav., died January 13, 1864; John Wendell, E, 1st N. J., died February 27, 1864; John M. Strube, B, 6th Ohio Cav., died April 7, 1864; J. Smith, I, 19th Maine Infantry, died December 30, 1863; Eben Lewis, M, 1st Maine Cav., died January 27, 1864; J. H. Montgomery, C, 5th N. Y. Cav., died January 28, 1864.

Besides the above, there are the names of W. Smith, S. L. Cabean, J. Rivers, O. Howard, and J. Stanly, of the United States Regulars. Two of the graves are those of young Virginians, the one being that of C. W. Farish, B, 9th Va. Cav., and the other of C. Carrihan, F, 12th Va. Cav., both killed October 11, 1863. H. C.

—The London *Owl* enters upon the dispute between High and Low Churchmen in England, with the following:—

RITUALISM.

BY THE HUSBAND OF A RITUALIST.

I do not know, and less I care,
What clothes a parson ought to wear—
A black dress or a white dress,
Why should I, while I call my own
One who, when preaching, wears a gown,
And lectures in a night-dress?

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*For Additional City Intelligence see Eighth Page.*]

RAILROAD DISASTER—THE CORONER'S INQUEST.—Yesterday afternoon Coroner Taylor held an inquest in the case of Samuel Frinefrick, engineer, and Robert Zingerman, fireman, who were killed on the Pennsylvania Railroad on Wednesday morning at an early hour. Lewis Frinefrick was sworn, and deposed he was the son of the deceased; saw him after the accident about 2 P. M.; he asked him how it happened, and he replied, "when he had went down with the line train he said to the switchman be sure and have the switch right, and that he would not come up until he had seen the signal;" when he came up he had almost stopped the train, when he got the signal from the switch-tender to come on; he did so at a rate of only three miles per hour; in the afternoon he had no hopes of living, and repeated several times about the switch-tender; he died about 25 minutes of 9.

Hugh Kearney testified—He was a regular switch-tender between the bridge and Haverford street; had been there over over two years; had been on duty on Monday night; was off duty on Tuesday night, having given notice to the officers of the road; was not acquainted with the man substituted, but that he boarded at Mr. Glass'; his name was Young, and he had never occupied that switch before; Mr. Paxson, the Superintendent, had furnished the temporary switch-tender; the marks in the tie show distinctly that the switch was out of place at the time of the accident.

John Parker declared he was a conductor on that train for several months; the engineers looks to the signals; was not on the line train that night; after the mails had been arranged that night told the engineer all was right, to go ahead; the engineer ran very slowly, about four miles an hour; heard the signal down brakes, and ran to the brakes; in about half a minute the crash came; saw Young after jumping off the car, and he appeared to be coming from the switch-house; the switch tender said, "My God! what is this?" gave him no answer; did not examine the switch; do not think he had any signal lamp in his hand, though he might have given the signals, and then laid down his lamp; Young had not, to his knowledge, been switchman before; he had been a day assistant to Mr. Paxson, to see the numbers of the cars and the tracks on which they were; Robert J. Donnelly was hind-brakesman on that train; had been so for one year; was on the sleeping car at the time of the accident; had no confidence in the temporary switch-tender, an accident having happened before when he was on duty; had heard one of the men call him "sleepy," and felt there was danger that night; heard the whistle "down brakes;" knew the engine had got off the track; the engineer was careful and trustworthy; saw Young when the train was off the track, and he was then about twenty feet from the switch-house; he spoke of giving himself up to the authorities; believe he said the switch "flew," or left the track while the train was passing; don't think that the switch could have moved if it had been set right.

Joseph Sixte declared the engineer, after the accident, stated that he had had the signal "all right," and had went on; Young said "the switch flew;" Young was too slow and stupified in his opinion.

John Richards testified that he knew Young for five or six months; had heard of him acting as switch tender at Thirty-fifth street before; cautioned Young that night going up that he expected a signal for the passenger train before he could go ahead.

James McCullough declared that he had known Young, employed as a brakesman, before the war, and on his return from the service he was again employed on railroads; always had to keep an eye on him that he should not go to sleep; the full name of the man is William G. Young.

The further hearing was postponed until Saturday morning at 11 o'clock, when other witnesses will be examined.

THE ADVANCE IN HOUSE RENTS—MEETING OF TENANTS PROPOSED.—The recent remarkable advance in rents is creating much murmuring among our laboring people, and especially as the movement is believed by some to be one of unjustifiable tyranny on the part of landlords. Real estate owners were formerly satisfied with rent sufficient to pay an interest of seven per centum on the capital invested. Then the value of real estate went up, and landlords were thus enriched without effort on their part. Just then an advanced rent was demanded to ensure an interest of at least twelve per centum on the privately appraised increased values. Now rents are increased in many instances to an extent sufficient to insure an interest of about twenty per centum on the new valuation, and pay the new four per centum municipal tax besides.

Thus, a small dwelling (seven or eight rooms), which cost about $1800 to erect, and is assessed by the city officials at $2000 in value, is really held by the owner as worth $4000 and is rented at $400 per annum. This is what may be noted only as a medium case, and will show the average injustice that was to be sustained by the masses of our people. It was understood that when the war closed many Southern refugees would return to the South, and houses would be plentiful at reasonable rents. The exodus of transient residents has been very large, but houses are as scarce, and rents higher than ever before.

In New York, where the municipal tax rate is much higher, and where a personal tax is levied by the city, rents are really lower than in Philadelphia. That is to say, a family in ordinary circumstances can obtain rooms properly arranged as an abiding place for humanity for a smaller rental than in our city. Yet in New York the advance in rents has become so oppressive that meetings are being held to mature steps for doing away with what seems to be a system of tyrannical extortion.

A correspondent, who gives us these facts, proposes similar meetings here, in order to secure redress and justice, if possible. In addition to this it is proposed to organize a Building Association, for the purpose of rapidly increasing the number of small dwellings in our city. Such a project would be successful in enriching its own members, but its field of operations would have to be very extensive to render any real relief to the poor suffering thousands who are complaining.

That something should be done, however, in this matter is the demand on all hands, and we hope the people will give the question earnest attention.

VOTING AT THE FAIR.—The following is the result of the vote of yesterday at the Fair, which is being held at National Guards Hall in aid of the interests of St. Augustine's church:—

For the Hose Carriage—Vigilant, 60; Columbia Hose, 35; Hibernia Engine, 18; Fairmount, 18.

Base Ball Implements—Vigilant Junior, 132; Central, 91; Neptune Junior, 57; Perseverance, 7; North American, 1.

ALLEGED LARCENY OF CARPET.—A hearing took place yesterday afternoon, before Recorder Eneu, in the case of Anthony Augustine, who was charged with the larceny of a roll of Brussels carpet from the residence of Mrs. Hannah Harvey, in Market street, above Ninth. The accused had a watch on his person, which was identified by Mr. William Dean as his property. He was committed to answer for the offense.

COUNTERFEIT CURRENCY.—A hearing took place yesterday morning before United States Commissioner Smith in the case of James Duffy, who was charged with passing a counterfeit fifty cent currency note on James Carry, who keeps a public house at Twentieth and Alter streets. After the examination of the evidence the defendant was discharged from custody.

ORDINATION CEREMONIES.—The ordination services of Mr. J. J. Kane, late of the United States Navy, and at present of the Lewisburg University, took place last evening at the Mariners' Baptist Bethel, Front street, below Christian. The ordination sermon was preached by Rev. William Cathcart. Rev. Messrs. Wilder, Cheesshire, and Heron also took part in the exercises.

THE PHILADELPHIA DENTAL COLLEGE.—This college at the present time is in a flourishing condition, having under its care about sixty students. Last evening the first of a course of lectures was delivered before the students and friends of the association, among whom was a large number of ladies in their hall, Tenth and Arch streets. The lecture last evening was the first of a course on "Comparative Anatomy," by Professor McQuillan, Dean of the College. The speaker gave a clear and faithful exposition of his subject, and was listened to by his auditors for about an hour with the most profound attention. His lecture was illustrated by well prepared specimens. He felt that there were many difficulties clustering around the subject under discussion, and while he had come there to address his audience he wished to be considered as a seeker after truth, a learner among learners. He alluded to the period in which we live as one which was marked by many changes. We are living in a revolutionary period. Wonderful changes have been effected during the past five years. Revolutions which no other country could have stood have visited us, but we have been left unharmed. After continuing for some time, the lecturer branched off into his subject as announced above. In considering this question, the speaker discoursed on the relative power or uses of oxygen, carbon, hydrogen, etc., exhibiting the effects of light and heat on animal and vegetable matter. Though everything is living, yet it is dying daily. Some particles are continually decaying, or going back whence they came, not in the same, but in a changed state. Mankind is said to die; but this is not so, it is simply a change that takes place; but that which gives life never dies. The able lecturer descanted particularly on organic life, exhibiting in a very clear and comprehensive style the uses of oxygen to sustain it, as material is necessary to sustain the body. In regard to vegetable life, the effect of light was happily illustrated by the lecturer, showing at once the beauty and harmony of nature in nourishing the tender sensitive plants or the sturdy trees of the forest.

ESCAPE OF A FORGER.—Yesterday afternoon a heavy built man went into the banking house of Drexel & Co., and said he wanted to buy $2000 in gold, and offered in payment a check purporting to be drawn by James Reilly for $2562·50. He was requested to take the check to the bank himself and draw the cash, and professing his willingness to do so, he went out and came back in a few minutes with the check marked "good," by the cashier of the bank. But even in this form the check was declined, until one of the young men in the house could make sure it was all right. In a few minutes the clerk returned with a policeman and the cashier, who denounced what purported to be his signature as a forgery. But in the meantime the forger had disappeared. The whole affair was boldly managed, the check having been written at the Messrs. Drexel's counter, and would have been successful but for the commendable caution of those connected with the house. The forger is about forty-five years of age.

FESTIVAL OF THE FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—The festival held in American Mechanics' Hall was well attended, and the results, financially, were highly gratifying.

The exercises were opened with prayer and introductory remarks by the minister of the congregation, Rev. D. L. Gear. Then followed music, addresses, and refreshments, according to programme.

The Juniata Vocalists sang some of their choicest musical gems, which were well received.

Miss Townsend, a girl of twelve summers, sang with great effect the beautiful ballad of "Father, Come Home." This song was encored for the third time. So the exercises proceeded until half-past 10 o'clock, when the whole was terminated by the large audience singing the "Star-Spangled Banner," in honor of the anniversary of the fall of Richmond.

This was the second festival given by the First Congregational Church during this season.

ACCIDENTALLY KILLED.—Randolph Swartz, aged four years, residing at No. 439 Brown street, was run over and killed yesterday afternoon by car No. 31, on the Fourth and Eighth Streets Passenger Railroad line. The Coroner held an inquest upon the body at the Eleventh Ward Station House, and rendered a verdict of accidentally killed.

STEALING TEA.—Recorder Eneu had before him yesterday John W. Schantz, Samuel Davis, and Charles Scott, all colored, who were charged with the larceny of a chest of tea, the property of Mr. William Blair, and a dress belonging to Mrs. Malone. The accused were committed to answer.

DIRECT FOR LIVERPOOL.—The steamship *Propontis*, Captain Higgman, cleared from this port yesterday, direct for Liverpool. We learn that this line will hereafter make direct communication with Liverpool, without stopping at Boston and other places.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

CHOICE SEATS AND ADMISSIONS.—Tickets can be had a t t "PROGRAMME OFFICE,
No. 431 CHESNUT Street, opposite the Post Office, for the Chesnut, Arch, Walnut, and Academy of Music, up to 6 o'clock every evening. 1 1tf

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE.—CHESNUT Street, above Twelfth.
LEONARD GROVER & WILLIAM E. SINN, Lessees and Managers.
WILLIAM E. SINN.................Resident Manager
NOTICE—CHANGE OF TIME.
Doors open at 7·00 Curtain rises at 7 30.
THIS (Friday) EVENING,
BENEFIT OF MR. J. C. FOSTER, Stage Manager.
On which occasion a bill of MUSICAL ATTRACTIVENESS will be presented.
First appearance of the celebrated Pantomimist, HERNANDEZ FOSTER.
Positively last night but one of
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND,
with its immense cast, effects etc.
GRAND PAS DE CHINOIS BY THE FOSTER BROTHERS,
HERNANDEZ, FRANCIS, AND EDWIN.
Comic Duet—"PADDY CASEY."
Misses Emma and Evelina Wagstoff
Hornpipe.................................M. Leon
To conclude with the great Comic Pantomime of
ROBERT MACAIRE;
OR THE TWO THIEVES,
in which the FOSTER BROTHERS and Company will appear.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
NEVER TOO LATE TO MEND.
Admission to Evening Performance, 25 cents, 50 cents, and $1.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—N. E. corner NINTH and WALNUT Streets.
FRIDAY EVENING, April 6,
will be performed for
MRS D. P. BOWERS' BENEFIT,
the great Shakespearian Tragedy of
MACBETH,
MACBETH.
with the full strength of the Company, and complete Scenic and Musical Illustrations.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS,
appearing in her great and original interpretations of the character of
LADY MACBETH.
Macbeth.................................Mr. J. C. McCOLLOM
Macduff.................................Mr. James H. Taylor
To conclude with the laughable Comedy of
THE FOUR SISTERS.
MRS. D. P. BOWERS AS THE FOUR SISTERS.

NEW AMERICAN THEATRE—WALNUT Street, above Eighth.
EVERY EVENING,
AND ON WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS,
Grand Trick, Fairy, Comic Pantomime,
THE MAGIC TRUMPET.
THE BRILLIANT FOWLER SISTERS.
MISS ELLA WESNER AND MISS MARY WESNER.
THE WONDERFUL LAZELLE BROTHERS.
G. W. SMITH AND BALLET TROUPE.

GERMANIA ORCHESTRA.—PUBLIC REhearsals every SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT MUSICAL FUND HALL, 3½ o'clock. Engagements made by addressing GEORGE BASTERT, Agent, No. 1231 MONTEREY street, between Race and Vine. 1 16 3m

AMUSEMENTS.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S NEW ARCH STREET THEATRE. Begins at 7½ o'clock.
GLORIOUS RECEPTION. HOUSES CROWDED.
BENEFIT OF MR. JAMES E. MURDOCH.
TO-NIGHT (Friday) April 6,
only time of Bulwer's Comedy of
MONEY.
Alfred Evelyn.................Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH
Sir John Vesey.................Mr. F. Mackay
Sir Frederick Blount.................Mr. Owen Marlowe
Captain Dudley Smooth.................Mr. L. L. James
Graves.................Stuart Robson
Clara Douglas.................Miss E. Price
Lady Franklin.................Mrs. C. Henri
Georgiana.................Mrs. T. A. Creese
SATURDAY—WINE WORKS WONDERS, AND TOM CRINGLE'S LOG.
SEATS SECURED SIX DAYS IN ADVANCE.

ACADEMY OF FINE ARTS, CHESNUT Street, above Tenth.
Open from 9 A. M. till 6 P. M.
Benjamin West's great Picture of CHRIST REJECTED
still on exhibition 11

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
CARSON
GOLD MINING COMPANY.

CAPITAL STOCK...$500,000

NUMBER OF SHARES, 50,000.

Par Value and Subscription Price, $10.

WORKING CAPITAL, $50,000.

OFFICERS:

PRESIDENT,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS.

SECRETARY AND TREASURER, pro tem,
J. HOPKINS TARR.

SOLICITOR,
WILLIAM L. HIRST, ESQ.

DIRECTORS,
COLONEL WILLIAM B. THOMAS,
CHARLES S. OGDEN,
EDWIN MIDDLETON,
ALEXANDER J. HARPER,
WILLIAM BERGER.

The Land of this Company consists of about 120 Acres, in Mecklenburg county, North Carolina, about 3½ miles from the town of Charlotte.

On this property fifteen shafts or pits have been opened and sunk to various depths, from 10 to 85 feet, demonstrating the existence of three parallel veins of ore or about 2 feet in width and about 15 feet apart, converging to a common centre at the depth of about 150 feet, forming one immense mass or vein of ore, extending in length through the property more than half a mile. There are also on this property other veins of ore unexplored. All these ores are known as the Brown Ores, and are very rich, yielding an average of about $200 per ton in gold, the above results having been demonstrated by the rude working of the mines for several years past, the risk of investment in undeveloped property is not incurred, and by the application of modern mining and reducing machinery the Company anticipate an immediate and large return for their money.

Having an ore that readily yields $200 per ton, some estimate can be made of the value of this property. With the present imperfect system of mining, ten tons of this ore can be taken out and reduced daily from every shaft opened, at an expense not exceeding $25 per ton, leaving a net daily profit of $1750 for each shaft worked by the Company.

The large working capital reserved will enable the Company at once to procure and erect the best modern machinery for manipulating the ores, by means of which the yield will be largely increased.

These mines, whilst they produce ores richer than those of Colorado or Nevada, have many advantages over them, particularly in an abundance of fuel and cheap labor, and the facility with which they can be worked during the entire year: whilst those of Colorado and Nevada can only be worked during the warm weather.

A test assay of an average specimen of the ore from the Carson Mines was made as late as the 27th of January of the present year, as will appear from the following certificate of Professors Booth and Garrett, the Assayers of the Philadelphia Mint:—

PHILADELPHIA, January 27, 1866

Dear Sir:—We have carefully assayed the sample of ore from "Carson Mine," North Carolina, and find it to yield ten ounces nine pennyweights of pure gold to the ton of ore. The coin value is therefore $216·02 per ton of ore. Yours, respectfully,
BOOTH & GARRETT.
Dr. M. B. TAYLOR, No. 404 Walnut street, Philad.

Subscriptions to the Capital Stock will be received at the Office of the Company, No. 407 WALNUT Street, where samples of the ore may be seen, and full information given. 2 3

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street.
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—
Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nolen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 823 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1331 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marcn, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 513 S. Front street.
E. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
H. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1682 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. M. Carthy, No. 109 Ellreth's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Bustleton.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Wellington, Second and Quarry streets.
E. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—
SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO.'S,
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp, and answers will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No. 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE Street, Philadelphia. Sa pl nt to any part of the United States on r 3 10

LEGAL NOTICES.

REGISTER'S NOTICE.—TO ALL CREDItors, Legatees, and other persons interested.—Notice is hereby given that the following named persons did, on the dates affixed to their names, file the accounts of their Administration to the estates of those persons deceased, and Guardians' and Trustees' accounts whose names are undermentioned, in the office of the Register for the Probate of Wills and granting Letters of Administration in and for the City and County of Philadelphia; and that the same will be presented to the Orphans' Court of said City and County for confirmation and allowance, on the third FRIDAY in April next, at 10 o'clock in the morning, at the County Court House in said city.

1866.
Feb. 23, Mary Cusack, Executrix and Trustee of WILLIAM CUSACK, deceased.
" 24, Amand Latore, Executor of A. P. B. N. GALLET, deceased.
" 24, Sarah W. Hopkinson, Administratrix of JOSEPH HOPKINSON, M. D., deceased.
" 24, James McCafferty, Executor of CHARLES DEVINE, deceased.
" 24, William Purves, Guardian of ANDREW L. BILL (late a minor).
" 26, Charles Lehman, Executor of FRANCES LEHMAN, deceased.
" 26, L. A. Wollenweber, Executor of JOHN C. SCHEIDE, deceased.
" 27, John S. McMullin, Administrator c. t. a. of EVANS P. DIXON, deceased.
" 28, Rebecca McLaughlin, Administratrix of DANIEL McLAUGHLIN, deceased.
" 28, George Hall, Executor of ELIZA HAMILTON, deceased.
Mar. 1, Jacob C. White and John McKee, Executors of STEPHEN H. GLOUCESTER, deceased.
" 2, Jacob S. Knorr, Administrator of WILLIAM KNORR, deceased.
" 2, Charles S. Close, Administrator c. t. a. of SOLOMON DEMERS, deceased.
" 2, Thomas Magarge, Administrator d. b. n. of JAMES FARNSWORTH, deceased.
" 2, David Conrade, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of EZEKIEL YHOST, deceased.
" 2, Samuel Norris, Executor of WILLIAM BROWN, deceased.
" 2, R. S. Moore, Administrator of R. S. MOORE, Sr., deceased.
" 3, Jane L. Simmons, Executrix of JOHN SIMMONS, deceased.
" 3, Samuel W. Koop, Executor of MARIE A. WASHINGTON, deceased.
" 3, Alexander Henry, Executor of WILLIAM NEILL, D. D., deceased.
" 5, John Crawford, Guardian of WILLIAM T BICKING (late a minor).
" 6, Edward Vanderslice, Executor of CATHARINE SNYDER, deceased.
" 6, Charles S. Wood, Trustee of THOMAS HILL, deceased.
" 7, John Wise, Administrator of MARY GRANT, deceased.
" 7, John Toland, Administrator of MARGARET LAMB, deceased.
" 7, Henry Dirstine, Administrator of SAMUEL D. FISHER, deceased.
" 7, Edward Wolerstein, Administrator of JULIUS LEVIN, deceased.
" 7, Thomas B. McCormick, Executor (as filed by his Executrix) of EDWARD KELLY, deceased.
" 8, Elizabeth C. Lare, et al., Executors of JOHN McCAWLEY, deceased.
" 8, Samuel R. Bird and Octavius A. Law, Executors of SMITH LAW, deceased.
" 8, Joseph W. Hunsicker, Administrator of BENJAMIN PARSONS, deceased.
" 8, Joseph W. Hunsicker, Administrator of JOSEPH BARNES, deceased.
" 8, Joseph W. Hunsicker, Administrator of WILLIAM TEMPLE FRANKLIN, deceased.
" 8, Joseph W. Hunsicker, Administrator of OMER TALON, deceased.
" 9, Hester Whittaker, Administratrix of WILLIAM WHITTAKER, deceased.
" 9, John Martin, Administrator of JOHN C. HOWELL, deceased.
" 9, Joseph J. Doran, Administrator c. t. a. of GEORGE GOEBEL, deceased.
" 10, Joseph J. Doran, Administrator of JOHN CONLIFFE, deceased.
" 12, William S. Williamson, Administrator of ANN CORYELL, deceased.
" 12, George W. Burton, Executor of SARAH CLEMENT, deceased.
" 12, Jacob S. Miller, et al., Executors of JACOB STEINMETZ, deceased.
" 12, Alexander H. Jones, Administrator of Rev. EDWARD C. JONES, deceased.
" 12, Thomas Tolman and John Davis, Executors of WILLIAM DAVIS, deceased.
" 13, Robert Lindsay and William A. Lindsay, Executors of HANNAH ABEL, deceased.
" 14, Chapman Biddle, Administrator d. b. n. c. t. a. of JOHN P. D. MUHLENBERG, deceased.
" 15, Travis Gledhill, Administrator of JAMES GLEDHILL, deceased.
" 15, John H. Curtis, Guardian of ELIZABETH J. BARRY (late a minor).
" 15, Edward Garry and John Carew, Executors of MICHAEL H. WALSH, deceased.
" 15, Joseph Stone, Administrator of DANIEL STONE, deceased.
" 15, Thomas Robins and Louisa Richardson, Executors of JOHN ROBINSON, deceased.
" 16, Elizabeth J. Bacon, et al., Executors of SAMUEL BACON, deceased.
" 16, Moses Graham, Executor of GEORGE W. MOORE, deceased.
" 16, John H. Curtis, Executor and Trustee of ALEXANDER TOWAR, deceased.
" 16, Samuel Vollum and George Snyder, Executors of HENRY VOLLUM, deceased.
" 17, Frederick Koons, Administrator of GEORGE T. CLAY, deceased.
" 17, George Gelbach, Administrator of MICHAEL KELLINGER, deceased.
" 17, Louisa S. Wright, Administratrix of JAMES A. WRIGHT, deceased.
" 17, William J. Exley, Administrator of WILLIAM EXLEY, deceased.
" 19, D. J. Chapman, Administrator of CHARLES KROBERGER, deceased.
" 19, William Chamberlain, Executor of ELIZABETH GIBERSON, deceased.
" 19, Catharine Richards, Administratrix of WILLIAM TOWELL, Jr., deceased.
" 20, John Meguigan, Administrator of WILLIAM MEGUIGAN, deceased.
" 20, John H. Curtis, Guardian of LEWIS CARPENTER (late a minor).
" 20, Margaret Dillon, Administratrix of WILLIAM CONLAN, deceased.
" 20, Stephen Smith and Lewis R. Seymour, Executors of SARAH ASH, deceased.
" 20, Chapman Biddle and Francis West, Administrators of GEORGE B. ALLISON, deceased.
" 21, Joseph A. Clay, Administrator of SARAH H. HAINES, deceased.
" 21, Andrew Roat and Elizabeth Thomas, Executors of JOHN ROAT, deceased.
" 22, George Ashmead, Executor of JOHN B. MARK, deceased.
" 23, Thomas H. Mansfield and Henry R. Mansfield, Administrators of ELIZABETH MANSFIELD, deceased.
" 24, Edward M. Paxson, Administrator of JACOB W. GOFF, deceased.
" 24, Trustees of JOHN NAGLEE, deceased.
" 24, William Hunt, Executor of JAMES HUNT, deceased.
" 24, Francis Hoskins, Executor of ELIZA GARRIGUES, deceased.
" 26, C. A. Van Kirk, Trustee of RUDOLPH BUCKIUS, deceased.
" 26, Emeline R. Rittenhouse, Administratrix of MARTIN R. RITTENHOUSE, deceased.
" 27, Joseph E. Butterworth and Samuel E. Rogers, Administrators of REBECCA EVANS, deceased.
" 27, Chapman Biddle, Administrator of RICHARD W. M. GRAHAM, deceased.
" 27, William H. Dickson and John Taxis, Administrators of WILLIAM T. MASON, deceased.
" 28, Jesse Comly, Administrator of JACKSON P. COMLY, deceased.
" 28, William K. Fry and Miriam Fry, Executors of LYDIA FRY, deceased.
" 28, William K. Fry and Miriam Fry, Executors of JOHN FRY, deceased.
" 28, William K. Fry, Administrator of RACHEL FRY, deceased.
" 28, Maria Ann Heilig, Administratrix of JOHN HEILIG, deceased.
" 28, A. P. Spinney, Executor of JOHN S. DYE, deceased.
" 28, Rufus Bicknell, M. D., Guardian of EMMA M. and REBECCA J. MARKS (late minors).
" 28, Horatio Gates Jones, Administrator of WILLIAM McKEE, deceased.
" 28, Lewis H. Redner, Acting Executor of CHARLES PENEVEYRE, deceased.
" 28, Eli K. Price, Administrator of RICHARD PETERS, deceased.
" 28, Thomas D. Smith and Hannah Flanegan, Executors of MARY ANN SPENCER, deceased.
" 29, Charles McKeone, Executor of JOHN McCANN, deceased.
" 29, Peter and Franklin Tarter, Executors of DAVID TARTER, deceased.
" 29, Henry Hirsch, Administrator of JACOB WEIL, deceased.
" 29, J. B. Colahan, Executor of CATHARINE DEVINE, deceased.
" 29, Israel H. Johnson, Guardian and Trustee for HEALING WOOD (late a minor).
" 29, Israel H. Johnson, Executor of THOMAS S. FIELD, deceased.
" 29, Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives, etc., Executors of JANE DICKSON, deceased.
" 29, William B. Robins, Administrator of PATIENCE SLOAN, alias GALES, deceased.
" 29, William Dorsey and Israel H. Johnson, Executors of MARY DUTTON, colored, deceased.
" 29, Joseph A. Clay, Administrator of SARAH W. FISHER, deceased.
" 29, Catharine Glover and William Green, Executors of JOSEPH GLOVER, deceased.
" 29, Richard Ludlow, Executor of MAY C. F. TAGGART, deceased.
" 29, E. L. Clark and N. S. Cummings, Executors of JOHN T. RICKETTS, deceased.
3 30f4t FREDERICK M. ADAMS, Register.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of SAMUEL HAYES, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second account of JOHN FLOYD and WILLIAM HAYES, Executors of the last will and testament of said decedent and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountant, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, April 9, 1866, at 2 o'clock P. M., at his Office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, in the city of Philadelphia.
3 30 fmw 5t W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.
STAMPS of EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 13

LEGAL NOTICES.

ESTATE OF THE HONORABLE OSWALD THOMPSON, deceased.
Letters of Administration upon the Estate of the Honorable OSWALD THOMPSON, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills for the City and County of Philadelphia, all persons having claims or demands against the Estate of said decedent, are requested to make known the same, without delay, and those indebted to make payment to
JOHN CLAYTON, Administrator,
2 9 f6t* No. 717 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia.

IN THE ORPHANS' COURT FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Estate of DAVID RAY, Deceased.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the account of WILLIAM RAY, Executor under the last will and testament of David Ray deceased, and to report distribution of the balance in the hands of the accountants, will meet the parties interested for the purposes of his appointment, on MONDAY, the 9th day of April, A. D. 1866, at 4 o'clock P. M., at his office, No. 204 S. FIFTH Street, Room No. 11, in the City of Philadelphia. 3 31smf5t

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS FOR THE CITY AND COUNTY OF PHILADELPHIA.
Assigned Estate of J. W. GIBBS & SONS.
The Auditor appointed by the Court to audit, settle, and adjust the second account of ISAIAH HICKS, assignee of J. W. GIBBS & SONS, and to report distribution of the balance, will meet the parties interested for the purpose of his appointment at his office, No. 402 WALNUT Street, second story, in the city of Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, the 10th day of April, A. D., 1866, at 11 o'clock, A. M. 3 30fmw5t W. D. BAKER, Auditor.

SHIPPING.

HAMILL'S PASSAGE OFFICE.
"ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS,"
"HIBERNIA," "COLUMBIA,"
"CALEDONIA," "CAMBRIA,"
"BRITANNIA," "INDIA."
Steam to
LIVERPOOL, LONDONDERRY, BELFAST, DUBLIN, NEWRY, CORK, AND GLASGOW.
RATES OF PASSAGE,
PAYABLE IN PAPER CURRENCY.
CABINS.................................$90, $80, and $70
STEERAGE.................................$30
THE PAID CERTIFICATES
issued for bringing out passengers from the above points at
LOWER RATES THAN ANY OTHER LINE.
Also, to and from
ALL STATIONS ON THE IRISH RAILWAYS.
SPECIAL NOTICE.—Passengers will take particular notice that the "Anchor Line" is the only line granting through tickets at the above rates, from Philadelphia to the points named above, and that the undersigned is the only duly authorized Agent in Philadelphia.
Apply to W. A. HAMILL,
Sole Agent for "ANCHOR LINE,"
1 15 No. 217 WALNUT Street.

FOR NEW YORK.—PHILADELphia Steam Propeller Company Despatch Swiftsure Lines, via Delaware and Raritan Canal, leaving daily at 12 M. and 5 P. M., connecting with all Northern and Eastern lines.
For freight, which will be taken upon accommodating terms, apply to WILLIAM M. BAIRD & CO.,
3 16 No. 132 S. DELAWARE Avenue.

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—THE undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.
Captains or Agents, Ship Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.
Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper Paint for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on favorable terms.
JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
3 11 DELAWARE Avenue, above LAUREL Street.

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

NEW YORK DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT, Staten Island, No. 40 N. EIGHTH Street.
This Company, so long and favorably known in New York for the past forty-six years, have opened an office as above. Ladies' and gentlemen's garments and wearing apparel of every kind Dyed and Cleaned in the most perfect manner. Stains and spots removed from garments without being ripped.
Merchants having goods of undesirable colors can have them redyed in superior style. 1 29 mw 3m

LIQUORS.

CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY.
No. 225 North THIRD Street.
If anything was wanted to prove the absolute purity of this Whisky, the following certificates should do it. There is no alcoholic stimulant known commanding such recommendation from such high sources:—
PHILADELPHIA, September 9, 1858.
We have carefully tested the sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY which you send us, and find that it contains NONE OF THE POISONOUS SUBSTANCE known as FUSIL OIL, which is the characteristic and injurious ingredient of the whiskies in general use.
BOOTH, GARRETT & CAMAC,
Analytical Chemists.
NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.
I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., of Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.
JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist.
BOSTON, March 7, 1859.
I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.
Respectfully, A. A. HAYES, M. D.,
State Assayer, No. 16 Boylston street.
For sale by barrel, demijohn, or bottle, at No. 226 North THIRD Street Philadelphia. 3 3

J. W. HAMMAR,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in Foreign
BRANDIES, WINES,
AND
FINE OLD WHISKIES,
No. 620 MARKET STREET.
1 5 3m PHILADELPHIA.

M. NATHANS & SONS,
IMPORTERS
OF
BRANDIES, WINES, GINS, ETC.
No. 19 N. FRONT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
MOSES NATHANS,
HORACE A. NATHANS,
ORLANDO D. NATHANS. 1 1 9m

GREEN PEAS,
GREEN CORN,
FRESH PEACHES,
FRESH TOMATOES, PLUMS ETC.
ALBERT C. ROBERTS,
DEALER IN FINE GROCERIES
22 COR ELEVENTH AND VINE STS.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

T. J. McGUIGAN,
Importer and Wholesale Dealer in
FANCY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC,
FIREWORKS, FLAGS, ETC.
MATCHES AND BLACKING,
NO. 2 STRAWBERRY STREET,
First Street above Second between Market and Chesnut.
5 4 PHILADELPHIA.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1866.

The Chesnut Street Bridge.

We were told the other day, seriously, too, that the Chesnut Street Bridge will be finished and opened for travel on or about the 1st of June next. There are a great many people who would be glad to believe this; but having had their hopes so frequently disappointed, they are unwilling to again put faith in any predictions or promises respecting the completion of the work that has moved so slowly towards its consummation.

Moreover, there is no visible evidence that the bridge is making much progress. It requires a week at least to detect any change in its appearance. At intervals of that length a close observer may possibly discover that a bit of timber or iron has been added here and there, but any one who daily passes the melancholy edifice as it creeps languidly forward, is hardly made sensible, by the testimony of his eyes, that it has grown at all in its proportions. The identical four or five solitary men who have been for a year or more wandering around, and about and upon the bridge in a mysterious manner, may still be seen there, going through the same marvellous motions of dreary disquiet and despair, and no man, with ordinary human sensibilities, can gaze upon the spectacle without a sincere sentiment of commiseration, mingled with a sense of perplexing curiosity.

It may be asked why those poor fellows are kept so long at their lonely toil? Why is not the force on the work increased? Fifty men, laboring steadily and earnestly, would finish the whole job in twenty days from this date. Why are they not employed? The reason probably is, that the iron work for the superstructure of the bridge is not ready to be put up, and cannot be supplied by the contractor faster than four or five men can place the pieces in position. If this be so, then there can be no good or sufficient excuse for the fact, and the City Councils should take some vigorous measures to expedite this part of the work.

But let us suppose that the bridge will be opened for public use in June or July proximo. Will the Chesnut and Walnut Streets City Passenger Railroad Company be entirely prepared at that time to run their cars across the bridge and out to the western end of their proposed route? Probably not. At least that Company are apparently taking no steps to accomplish any such purpose. Neither Chesnut nor Walnut street is yet paved beyond the bridge west of the Schuylkill, nor are there any signs of any movement to pave those streets, much less to lay the railway tracks along them. As this work will take some time, should it not be begun at once, so that the cars may be run out to Forty-second street as soon as the bridge is completed? The present large amount of travel between the east and west extremities of the city requires much more accommodation than it now enjoys. The Market Street City Passenger Railway is not nearly adequate to the service that is required of it, and as long as it is allowed to exist as a monopoly the public must expect to have its absolute or even reasonable wants treated with insolent contempt by that avaricious and domineering corporation which now controls the only means of railway transit from Front to Forty-first street. It is, of course, interested to delay both the completion of the Chesnut Street Bridge and the extension of the line of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Passenger Railroad beyond the east side of the Schuylkill. But it is to be hoped that both of those results will speedily be realized; and unless we are mistaken, there is competent legal power to finally defeat the selfish plans and influence of one of the most offensive railway monopolies that has ever yet afflicted the people of Philadelphia.

The Fifteenth of April.—Next Sunday week will be the first anniversary of the death of Abraham Lincoln. On the manner in which that day is commemorated will depend its observance throughout the future. If the precedent is established of exhibiting some special reverence for the man whose life terminated on the morning of the 15th of April, 1865, then will the people expect that the custom established will be observed, and we may expect to have the anniversary of Lincoln's death take its place among the special days of our calendar. If, on the other hand, we allow the present instance to pass by unnoticed, then there will be no future commemoration of the event. For if the contemporaries of the tragedy do not sufficiently respect the memory of their murdered chief, then it is idle to expect posterity to show him honor.

We, therefore, think that it would be well for our citizens to specially commemorate the fifteenth by some outward display of mourning. A suggestion has been made to us that the flags be all placed at half-mast. This is the least that can be done. A lady writes us in favor of all the fairer sex wearing their badges of mourning on that day. We warmly approve of the suggestion, should it be made general. Under any circumstances we consider that it is only a proper tribute to the memory of a great and good man, that the emblem of our nationality be draped in black in honor of his memory. Such a display would be a proof of the steadfast adherence of the popular heart, and rebut the proverb that "republics are ungrateful."

OUR NEW YORK LETTER.

Gold Stocks—Markets—The Workingmen and Their Demands—Another Heavy Robbery—Queer Suit—The Alleged Chilian Privateer—The Theatres, Etc. Etc.

Special Correspondence of The Evening Telegraph.

New York, April 5.

The Stock Market is firm, and there is some excitement. Governments are steady. Gold, 127½@128. Business is better to-day, and in some articles of merchandise considerable movements are noticed. Cotton has declined under unfavorable advices from Europe. Flour and wheat dull and lower. Petroleum dull and declining. Corn is firmer, oats higher, pork heavy, beef steady, lard dull and heavy, and whiskey, as usual, dull and nominal. Exchange 106¾. Money 7 per cent.

Last evening the workingmen of New York, Brooklyn, and Jersey City assembled to the number of about seventy-five thousand in Union Square in mass meeting, and were addressed by Messrs. Horace Greeley, Charles S. Spencer, Henry D. Ranney, John Reed, Dugald Campbell, Christopher Staley, and others. The resolutions declare that the interests of labor and capital are identical; that the workingmen should have eight hours for sleep, eight hours for labor, and eight hours for recreation and mental culture; that a fair trial of eight hours as a day's work has always been a triumph for the measure, and that the workingmen of New York hail with lively satisfaction the co-operative movement of the iron moulders of Troy.

The office of the Montauk Insurance Company, No. 7 Court street, Brooklyn, was entered by burglars yesterday morning, who forced open the iron safe, and carried off about $12,000 in railroad bonds, seven-thirties, and bank notes The office of the Inspector of Police is only one hundred feet from where the robbery was committed.

A suit for libel was commenced yesterday in the Supreme Circuit Court, Part 2, before Judge Mason, brought by Mr. Henry W. De Puy, formerly an Indian agent of the Government to the Pawnees, against Mr. Oliver P. Hurford & Brother, doing business in Omaha, one hundred and twenty miles from the Indian reservation, where plaintiff was stationed. The ground of complaint is that defendants wrote two letters, charging the plaintiff with having forged two vouchers while transacting his business as agent. One of these letters was written to Mr. Dole, formerly Indian Commissioner, who is charged with complicity in the attack upon Mr. De Puy.

The case of the alleged privateer *Meteor* still occupies the attention of the United States District Court. Yesterday further evidence as to the equipment and fitting out of the ship was given, after which the Court adjourned till this morning.

The New York East Conference resumed its session in the Washington Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Brooklyn, yesterday, Bishop Scott, the President, in the chair. The business of the day consisted of the proposal of eight candidates (deacons) for ordination, to whom the Bishop propounded certain disciplinary questions, which being satisfactorily answered the candidates were declared competent to be ordained to the ministry.

Resolutions were passed relative to Methodism, North and South, in which the New York Conference extends to the General Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, now in session at New Orleans, an invitation to make next Sabbath (April 8) a day of special prayer for the peace and unity of the country. The annual missionary sermon was preached before the Conference last evening by Rev. Dr. Andrews, of Stamford, Conn. The session will be continued to-day.

The great *Bal d'Opera*, got up expressly for the glorification of Max Maretzek, came off brilliantly and successfully at the Academy of Music last night.

Mr. Edwin Booth is finishing up his highly successful engagement here, and will open in Philadelphia as *Hamlet* on the 20th.

Miss Maggie Mitchell also visits your city professionally soon, after an absence of many years—ever since childhood. Fulton.

—The Atlantic and Gulf Railroad has just been put in running order, the first through train having arrived at Savannah on the 13th instant.

—The Memphis *Post* asserts of that city that there is not another of its size in the Union where there are so many drinking saloons.

—The prospect for fruit in Wisconsin was never better. An examination of the buds has shown that the frost did no harm.

—Boston sells its house offal under a contract for $5500 per annum, the ashes collected by the city at $3000, and the street dirt and sweepings for $2000.

—Bushwhackers roam up and down the Missouri river. Sixty of them attempted to seize the *Fanny Ogden*, a river boat, while off Waverly.

—Mrs. Chanfrau seems to be quite a favorite at the New Orleans Varieties, where she has just had a benefit. Madame Celeste, at the St. Charles, is also very popular.

—Mad'lle Marguerite Elia, an accomplished young Creole pianist, has recently been asked to give a "farewell concert" by some of the leading citizens of New Orleans.

—According to the statistics of 1865, there were 36,622,313 head of cattle in the whole island of Jamaica. Compared with 1859, when they footed up only 26,014,338, this is an increase of 10,607,979 in six years, or 40·47 per cent.

—The Point Coupee (La.) *Echo* says the smallpox has been raging in that parish for several months to a fearful extent, especially among the negroes. The disease is so scattered that caution is of little avail.

—The New Orleans *Times* asserts that there is not sufficient labor or force in the State of Mississippi to produce three hundred thousand bales of cotton of four hundred and fifty pounds per bale.

—Miss Jean Hosmer has been recently captivating the Louisvillians, if we can believe the notices in the *Journal*, which say that her "Mrs. Haller" is "a triumph of art," and "that she stands at the head of the list of tragediennes."

—In St. Louis Miss Cecille Rush has been very successful at De Bar's Theatre. Several of the prominent citizens have tendered her a benefit. The list is headed by the names of Major-Generals Sherman and Pope.

—Two men, named White and Edmunson, recently arrested in St. Joe, have been sent to the Andrew County Jail, on charge of being implicated in the recent robbery of the bank at Liberty, by which that institution lost some $60,000.

—Moore, of Concord Bank notoriety, expresses intense disgust at the dishonorable conduct of certain New York detectives in declaring his connection with that robbery, one of the conditions being that the matter should be left a profound secret.

—Leavenworth, Kansas, exhibits great mercantile activity for so small a place. The daily average of deposits at one of the banking houses of that city during the month of February was $676,091, or over six hundred and seventy-six thousand dollars.

—Winter still clings to Northern Iowa. The Keokuk *Gate City* says:—"The farmer sees piled successive strata of huge blocks of ice, as though a respectable sized Alpine avalanche had there spent itself, forbidding any planting or reaping this season."

—Dr. E. F. Kavanaugh, late of the Confederate States army, died at the St. Carlos Hotel, City of Mexico, on the 28th ult. Deceased was a Missourian and, a graduate of the St. Louis Medical College. He was buried by his self-expatriated and exiled comrades in the "Strangers' Cemetery," a lovely spot of ground not far from where Cortez once sat to view the beautiful Valley of Mexico.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE

Office of the Evening Telegraph, Friday, April 6, 1866.

There was a firmer feeling in the Stock Market this morning, but the transactions continue limited. Government bonds are rather quiet; 7·30s sold at 100, a slight decline; and 5-20s at 104, no change; 104¼ was bid for 6s of 1881; and 91¾ for 10-40s. City loans are unchanged; the new issue sold at 92, and old do. at 87½.

Railroad shares are in fair demand. Philadelphia and Erie sold largely at from 32½@32¾, the latter rate an advance of ¾; Camden and Amboy at 117½, an advance of ¼; Reading at 50½, no change; Pennsylvania Railroad at 56½@56¾, a slight advance; North Pennsylvania at 39@39½, an advance of ½; and Lehigh Valley at 60¾, a decline of ¼; 28 was bid for Little Schuylkill; 52 for Norristown; 55½ for Minehill; 30 for Catawissa common; 28¼ for preferred do; and 45 for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is nothing doing. 70 was bid for Second and Third; 51½ for Tenth and Eleventh; 33 for Spruce and Pine; 50 for Chesnut and Walnut; 68 for West Philadelphia; 44 for Hestonville; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares are firmly held, at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 205½ was bid for North America; 124½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 28 for Mechanics'; 100 for Kensington; 53 for Penn Township; 54 for Girard; 76 for Western; 52 for Commonwealth.

In Canal shares there is more doing. Schuylkill Navigation sold largely at 31@31¼ for preferred, a decline of ¼; and common do. at 23½@24, the latter rate an advance of 1; 53 was bid for Lehigh Navigation; 114 for Morris Canal preferred; 13¾ for Susquehanna Canal; 46 for Delaware Division; and 58 for Wyoming Valley Canal.

Oil shares are very dull and neglected. Ocean sold at 9¼@9¾.

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—"Money is quoted at 5@8 per cent., with business chiefly at the latter rate. Commercial paper stands at 7 for extra, 8@9 for good, and 10@15 for ordinary. Lenders will soon have the Secretary of the Treasury as a customer, and get better prices. It is understood that on the 1st of May the interest on the Clearing House Certificates (payable in legal tender) will be reduced to four per cent., and that no other charges will be made upon the temporary loans of the Government. As the certificates are a necessity to the banks, the reduction in interest will not send any large amounts in for payment. The condition of the Treasury is such, in regard to income from internal revenue and customs, that reduction of the principal or decrease of interest is out of the question at present. Exchange is held at 106½ for leading names, at 60 days, but 106¾ is about all that can be got, and good bills are quoted 106¼@106¾, and produce bills 105@106, and some sales reported under 105."

—The Chicago *Tribune* says:—"The money market to-day was quiet and comparatively easy. The demand for discounts was light, and good customers were freely accommodated at the banks at 10 per cent. per annum; but interior paper was discounted on the street at 1@2 per cent per month. Eastern exchange was in fair demand and firm at par, buying, and 1-10 premium, selling. Round lots were sold at a premium of 60@70c. per 1000. There is very little exchange making at present, but the demand is less active."

—The Cincinnati *Enquirer* says:—"There has been a material falling off in the demand for loans during the past week, and the receipts of currency are increasing; balances, however, are accumulating slowly, as local checking is heavy, and the interior banks are drawing freely against their deposits here. The supply of currency, however, is ample for all legitimate purposes, and the discount market is in a comfortable working condition. Some of our merchants, in their anxiety to increase business and, to work off stocks, are selling goods on time, as the banks scrutinize very closely all paper offered. Dates of interest are steady at 10 per cent. for first-class signatures, and 12@15 per cent. for good mercantile bills."

The *London Times* of March 24 remarks:—"The large increase of gold shown in the bank of France return tended to strengthen the anticipations of an early further increase of ease in the money market on this side, and consols opened this morning at a recovery of an eighth. Prices, however, were inherently as weak as ever, and a fall soon took place. The German dispute continues to exercise that kind of influence which is always observable when war is apprehended, and which is usually found to be much greater before than after the event. At the same time, the wild rush of the holders of finance and other shares to get rid of their property at any price, evidently in total ignorance whether it is sound or unsound, has assumed increased intensity. The discount market is without alteration, and the demand at the Bank to-day was of an average character."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD

$300	U S 7·30s Aug	100	100 sh	Phil & Erie	32¾
$2500	do June	500s100¼	100 sh	do...s5wn	32¾
$6000	City 6s old	87½	200 sh	do.....lots	32¾
$350	do.....RR	87½	100 sh	do.....s30	32¾
$400	do..new is	91½	200 sh	do.....lots.	32¾
$5000	do.new.lots	92	200 sh	do.....lots	32¾
$50	Leh' Val scrip	23	100 sh	do.....b5	32¾
500 sh	Ocean.... lots	9¼	200 sh	do.....b30	32¾
500 sh	do.lots. b30	9¾	200 sh	do.....lots.	32¾
300 sh	do.....	9¾	100 sh	Read.....s30..	50
200 sh	do.b30.lots	9¾	200 sh	do..lots..50·31	
400 sh	Sch R pt b30s	31¼	9 sh	Ph & Tren....114	
100 sh	do.....b30	31¼	100 sh	Penn R.....	56¼
200 sh	do.....	31	81 sh	do.....lots	56¼
200 sh	do.....	31¼	2 sh	N Penna.....	39
100 sh	do.....	31¼	200 sh	do.lots..b15	39¼
50 sh	Sch Nav.....	23¼	100 sh	New Creek...	4
100 sh	do.....b5	24	500 sh	Swatara.....	2¾
1 sh	Cam & Am ...	117½	5 sh	Acad Mus....	50

PHILAD'A GOLD EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

10 A. M.	127½	12 M.	127½
11 A. M.	128	1 P. M.	128

Harper, Durney & Co. quote as follows:—

	Buying.	Selling.
American Gold	127½	128
American Silver, 1s and 2s	121	122
American Silver Dimes and Half Dimes	116	117
Pennsylvania Currency	¾	¼
New York Exchange	1-10	par.

—The following is the weekly report of the tonnage of the Schuylkill Navigation Company:—

	Tons Cwt.
For the week ending April 5, 1866, inclusive, was	33,726 10
Corresponding week last year	29,645 10
Increase	9,081 00
For season to date	99,778 10
Corresponding time last year	55,876 00
Increase for this year	43,902 10

Philadelphia Trade Report.

Friday, April 6.—There is more inquiry for Flour for the supply of the home consumers, and winter wheat is held with increased firmness; but it is difficult to realize on low grades, of which the stock is largely in excess of the wants of the trade. Sales of 1500 bbls. low grade and choice Northwestern extra family at $8 25@9 25 ₱ bbl, including some Pennsylvania do., do., at $9@9 50; Ohio at $9 75; and fancy lots from $11 to $14. Small sales of Rye Flour at $4 75. Prices of Corn Meal are nominal.

Wheat comes in slowly, and fine is wanted for milling. Small sales of good red at $2 30@2 40, and a small lot of Michigan white at $2 50. Rye is scarce and worth 90 cents. Corn continues in demand, but there is very little here. Sales of 5000 bush. yellow at 75c. Oats are in good request, and 5000 bush. Pennsylvania and Delaware sold at 50@52c; 1000 bush. Canada West Barley sold at $1·32, and some poor Malt at $1 08.

There is very little fine Cloverseed here; 500 bush. fine quality sold at $6·25. Timothy is scarce and worth $4·25. Small sales of Flaxseed at $2·50@2 55.

Whisky quiet. Sales of Pennsylvania bbls. at $2·25@2 26, and Ohio at $2 27@2 28.

Presentiment of Death.—The Sussex (N. J.) *Register* relates a singular story of a citizen of Newton, in that State. It is of a Mr. Lorenzo Demarest, who summoned his pastor to his house last Wednesday and said that he should certainly die that night, with the further statement that the night previous his father, who had been dead many years, came to him and kissed him, and drew his cold hand over his breast. Here Mr. Demarest showed with his own the direction his father's hand had taken. "That," said he, "means death; it is cold here already." He then said that he wanted his body conveyed to a certain place for interment—that he wished a funeral discourse to be preached after his decease, and that great care should be taken lest he be buried alive. At midnight of the same evening he was found dead in his bed.

Laborers not Wanted in the West.—We find in the Chicago *Post* the extraordinary statement that, contrary to all previous reports, there is no demand for labor in the West. It says hundreds of poor laborers have been sent on these wild goose chases to the Upper Missouri from St. Louis and Chicago. The intelligence offices are at the bottom of the knavery.

Crops in Texas.—A Galveston despatch, dated on the 1st of April, says that cotton is up and promising well; corn is depressed, but wheat promises the largest crop ever reaped. The exports of cattle are immense.

Crime in Vermont.—There was never so much crime in Vermont as now, and the officers say that four-fifths of it is to be attributed to liquor. One county has fifteen criminals, who will be sent to State Prison.

A Coquettish Climate.—The editor of a paper published in the mountains of California tells of gathering wild flowers in the morning, and wading through snow in the evening.

California Vineyards.—There are upwards of fifty thousand grape vines in the immediate vicinity of the Big Reservoir, at Salt Spring Valley, Calaveras county, California.

Sale of Bonaparte Property.—The property in the Parish of Plaquemines, La., belonging to the late Lucien Bonaparte was recently sold for thirty thousand dollars.

—We see that a new theatrical star has been brought out recently at McVickar's theatre in Chicago. Miss Johanna Claussen—that is the name—is described as "naive, pretty, arch, and the very personification of refined humor." The enthusiastic critic also pronounces her "the best *soubrette* we have had on American boards," and also, "a most charming vocalist." Miss Claussen is no stranger to Philadelphia, although she is too Germanic to be generally liked.

—The French Emperor, at this moment (says a Paris correspondent), pays more attention to his wife than he has done for many years. He is constantly in her society. Metaphysicians of the Balzac school say that he is at this moment undergoing a phase of married life, which often happens—that of being in love with his wife for the second time. But the same philosophers observe this second period of love, though intense, is apt not to be of long duration.

—A Paris correspondent says:—"At the court concert held the other evening at the Tuileries, his Majesty walked over to M. Allart to compliment him on his brilliant performance, and, taking up the artist's violin, to the astonishment of M. Allart and the persons near, began to finger the instrument with the touch of a master. Handing back the violin to its owner, the Emperor remarked:—'*Vous etes un maitre, monsieur, et je vous rends les armes!*' The *Court Circular* people cannot make out where his Majesty can have studied. I remember the Emperor going up to Montmartre in an omnibus, and no one could then make out how he got sous to pay his place. When asked, he said that he had taken proper measures to get at the lower currency."

This is a personal invitation to the reader to examine our new styles of SPRING CLOTHING. Cassimere Suits for $16 and Black Suits for $22. Finer Suits, all prices up to $75. WANAMAKER & BROWN, OAK HALL, SOUTHEAST CORNER SIXTH and MARKET Sts.

AT THE LATE "GRAND TRIAL" OF SEWING MACHINES, THE WILLCOX & GIBBS GAINED the Highest Premium.

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Feather Beds, Bolsters, Pillows Mattresses of all kinds; Blankets, Comfortables Counterpanes, white and colored; Spring Beds; Spring Cots; Iron Bedsteads; Cushions, and all other articles in the line of business.

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A REDUCTION OF TWENTY-FIVE per cent., or from $125 to $200 less upon each instrument than our Regular Schedule Prices.

Desiring to reduce our large stock of superior and highly improved, richly finished seven octave Rosewood PIANOS previous to the removal to our new store, Girard Row, No. 1103 Chesnut street, we have concluded to offer them at the actual cost to manufacture, and at prices equally as low as we sold them before the war.

These instruments have been awarded the highest premiums at all the principal exhibitions ever held in this country, with numerous testimonials from the first artists in America and Europe. They are now the leading Pianos, and are sold to all parts of the world.

Persons desiring to purchase a first-class Piano, at greatly reduced rates, should not fail to avail themselves of this opportunity. Circulars of the regular schedule price, with precise cuts of the styles of our Pianos, can be had at the warerooms, and, on application, will be sent by mail.

SCHOMACKER & CO., Warerooms No. 1021 CHESNUT Street.

4 6 21t rp

SAFE FOR SALE.

A SECOND-HAND Farrel & Herring Fire-Proof Safe

FOR SALE. PRICE $100.

APPLY AT THIS OFFICE. 5

JUST RECEIVED, A FULL LINE OF ZEPHYR WORSTED, FOR SPRING SALES.

SOLD FULL WEIGHT.

SLIPPERS IN ZEPHYR AND BEADS.
CUSHIONS IN ZEPHYR AND BEADS.
BUTTONS AND ORNAMENTS.
CLUNEY LACE.
A FULL LINE OF STAPLE TRIMMINGS.

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4 5 8t4p*] TRIMMINGS AND ZEPHYR STORE, N. W. Corner of EIGHTH and CHERRY Streets.

SPRING. WILLIAM D. ROGERS, COACH AND LIGHT CARRIAGE BUILDER, Nos. 1009 and 1011 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. 3 28 2m4p

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GROVER & BAKER'S FIRST PREMIUM ELASTIC STITCH AND LOCK STITCH SEWING MACHINES, with latest improvements, No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg. 2 1 3m4p

PHYSIOGNOMY OF THE HEAD, FACE, and body. Third article in the "Union" now ready. By mail, 8 cents. Address J. L. CAPEN, Phrenologist and Bookseller, No. 55 S. TENTH Street, Philadelphia. 4 5 3t

BUTTER—WILL RECEIVE IN THE MORNING sixty tubs of New Butter. WILLIAM MOLAND & SON, 1*1 CHESNUT STREET WHARF.

QUARTERLY REPORT OF THE SECOND NATIONAL BANK OF PHILADELPHIA, FRANKFORD, April 2, 1866.

RESOURCES.

Notes and bills discounted	$235,881 81	
U. S. bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer, to secure circulation	280,000 00	
U. S. bonds deposited with U. S. Treasurer to secure deposits	50,000 00	
U. S. bonds on hand	325,050 00	$890,882 81
Due from National banks	$119,333 96	
Lawful money of the U. S	78,482 00	
Notes of other National banks	760 00	
Notes of State banks	77 00	
Cash items	1,007 76	$200,760 72
Real estate and fixtures		17,234 05
Current expenses and taxes		7,294 45
Total		$1,026,171 58

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$850,000 00	
Surplus fund	25,000 00	
Profit and loss	21,977 99	$ 97,968 07
Circulation and notes outstanding	$249,880 00	
Individual deposits	429,490 73	
United States deposits	40,184 63	
Dividends unpaid	100 00	
Due to National banks	8,099 25	$728,294 51
Total		$1,026,172 58

I, William H. Rhawn, Cashier of the Second National Bank of Philadelphia, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true, to the best of my knowledge and belief. WILLIAM H. RHAWN, Cashier.

Sworn and subscribed before me this second day of April, 1866. JOHN SHALLCROSS, Notary Public.

4 5 2t

MILLINERY, MANTUA-MAKING, &c

TEMPLE OF FASHION

Importations for the Spring and Summer of 1866.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA

Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings; also, Paris Patterns in Tissue Paper, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses.

I desire to call your attention to the above card, and shall be pleased to have you call and inspect my stock, and I think you will find it the most choice and elegant assortment to select from. My facilities for obtaining the most desirable novelties of the European market are now unsurpassed, and shipments per nearly every steamer add freshness and variety to the collection. The most desirable styles of Ornaments, Buttons, Laces, Fringes Cords, Tassels, Velvet Ribbons, Belting, Patent Hooks and Eyes, French Corsets Shields Dress Elevators, Pads, Hoop Skirts of our own and Madame Demorest's make. Stamping Braiding, and Embroidering; French Pinking and Gauffering.

Parisian Dress and Cloak Making, in all its varieties. Ladies furnishing their rich and costly materials may rely on being artistically fitted and their work finished in the most prompt and efficient manner, at the lowest possible prices.

Cutting and Basting at the shortest notice.

Sets of Patterns now ready for Merchants and Dressmakers. All the Fashion Books for sale.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,

3 15 1m No. 1031 CHESNUT Street Philadelphia.

EIGHTH STREET RIBBON STORE, No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street, four doors above Arch street.

I would respectfully announce to the ladies generally that I have now open, at greatly reduced prices, a complete assortment of

MILLINERY AND STRAW GOODS, consisting of STRAW, BRAID, AND HAIR BONNETS. STRAW HATS, for Ladies and Children, the newest shapes and styles. BONNET SILKS. CRAPES, in all shades, with Ribbons to match. BONNET AND TRIMMING RIBBONS, the best to be found in this city. FRENCH AND NEW YORK BONNET FRAMES at the lowest prices. FRENCH FLOWERS, a splendid variety.

Also, Illusions, Laces, Bonnet Ornaments; in fact, every article used in making or trimming a bonnet or hat.

Orders as punctually as heretofore attended to.

JULIUS SICHEL, (Late Sichel & Weyl), 3 27 tuths1mrp No. 107 N. EIGHTH Street.

MISSES O'BRYAN, No. 1107 WALNUT Street, WILL OPEN PARIS MILLINERY for the Spring and Summer, on THURSDAY, April 5. 4 4 12t*

BONNETS! BONNETS!

BONNET OPENING, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 28.

E. P. GILL & CO., 3 27 1m No. 720 ARCH Street.

MRS. R. DILLON, Nos. 323 and 331 SOUTH Street, Has a handsome assortment of SPRING MILLINERY; Misses' and Infants' Hats and Caps, Silks, Velvets, Crapes, Ribbons, Feathers, Flowers, Frames, etc. f3 15 4m

1866. SPRING. 1866.

OPENING AT MRS. E. KEYSER'S CHILDREN'S CLOTHING EMPORIUM No. 1227 CHESNUT Street, 3 15 1m] Below Thirteenth, North side, Philadelphia.

NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE COMPANY

FOR INSURING AGAINST ACCIDENTS OF ALL KINDS.

Capital, - - - $250,000

President, WILLIAM A. BAYLEY
Secretary, EDWARD GREENE.

INDUCEMENTS.

The rates of premium are very low.

The plan is so simple that any one can comprehend all its workings.

No Medical Examination is Required, And those who have been rejected by Life Companies in consequence of hereditary or other disease, can effect insurance in this Company at a very small cost.

No better or more satisfactory use can be made of so small a sum.

POLICIES ISSUED BY LANCASTER & GASKILL, N. W. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts 3 10rp GENERAL AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA

MEAD & SMYTH, MANUFACTURERS OF FINE SILVER-PLATED WARE, No. 910 CHESNUT Street, PHILADELPHIA. [4 4 tf

B. J. WILLIAMS, No. 16 North SIXTH Street, MANUFACTURER OF VENETIAN BLINDS, AND WINDOW SHADES.

The largest and finest assortment in the city at the lowest prices. [4 4 2mrp

STORE SHADES MADE AND LETTERED.

BUY FURNITURE AT GOULD & CO.'S UNION DEPOTS, Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street (Opposite Christ Church), And Corner of NINTH and MARKET Sts

The largest, cheapest, and best stock of FURNITURE of every description in the world. 2 10

GROVER & BAKER'S IMPROVED SHUTTLE OR "LOCK" STITCH SEWING MACHINES. No. 1 and No. 9 for Tailors, Shoemakers, Saddlers, etc. No. 730 Chesnut street, Philadelphia; No. 17 Market street, Harrisburg

THE RAILROAD QUESTION.

Letter of Business Men of Pittsburg to General Geary.

PITTSBURG, March 20, 1866.—Major-General John W Geary —*Dear Sir*:—At the approaching election, among many issues to be decided, there is one question connected with the business interests of the citizens untouched and overlooked by recent political conventions that we deem vitality essential to the prosperity and liberty of the people.

If we believe that the important question could be safely ignored, and security for the safety of our institutions assured by silence, our party predilections would induce us to trust to the future, without asking pledges from those desiring our suffrage. We are convinced, however, of the doctrine, that entire safety can be found only in well recruited and watchful attention towards the future action of our public servants. We are fully persuaded that there exists an organized purpose to control and direct legislation in such a manner as to monopolize the entire railroad policy of the State, and place it in the hands of a few individuals, thereby usurping the just powers of government in relation to that great interest, and thus depriving other citizens of rights intended to be sacred and inalienable. Further that this attempt or combination, if successful, will place our people and their business in the power of a selfish and unscrupulous monopoly.

In order that our action may be intelligent and productive of results conducive to the welfare of the people, by preventing, if possible, this great wrong, we respectfully request an answer to the following interrogatories:—

First. Will you, if elected Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania, faithfully exert the power of your administration to defeat any and every attempt made, by legislation or otherwise, for the monopoly and control by any one corporation of the railroad policy of the State?

Second Will you oppose and withhold your sanction from any legislation conferring upon the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, or any company it may control, the authority to build branches, unless the said grant should be under provision o the general law regulating the construction of railroads?

Third. Will you favor and use the influence of your administration to secure the enactment of a general law authorizing the construction and regulation of railroads within the Commonwealth?

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

Lyon, Shorb & Co.,	Spang, Chalfant & Co.,
Jones & Laughlins,	Hallman, Ramm & Co.,
Lippincott & Bakewell,	Lewis, Bailey, Dalzell & Co.,
A. & D. H. Chambers,	Caldwell & Bro.,
Wood, Matthews & Co.,	Isaiah Dickey & Co.,
Chess, Smythe & Co.,	Lloyd & Black,
McKnight & Co.,	Everson, Preston & Co.,
Cunninghams & Thomson,	W. B. Scalie,
Means & Coffin,	R. W. Poindexter & Co.,
Bryan & Caughey,	John L. House & Bros.,
M. W. Beltzhoover,	George B. Jones,
W. Phillips,	Campe, Moye & Co.,
W. J. Anderson & Co.,	Anderson, Cook & Co.,
Adams, McKee & Co.,	John Lyon,
Felix R. Brunot,	Graff, Byers & Co.,
J. Painter & Sons,	Brooks, Ballantine & Co.,
James Bishop,	Lippincott, Fry & Co.,
Wolf, Howard & Co.,	Clark & Sumner,
Atwell, Lee & Co.,	Waring & King,
Wm. McCully & Co.,	W. Vankirk,
T. H. Nevin & Co.,	John Fullerton,
North American Oil and Mining Co., by William Mussler, Secretary.	McKee Brothers,
	R. E. Sellers & Co.,
J. King,	C. H. Israel,
Henry H. Collins,	Wallace, Cavitt & Co.,
C. W. Robinson,	Wm. Pickergill & Co.,
Whitmore, Wolff, Duff & Co.,	McElroy, Dickson & Co.,
T. T. Miler & Co.,	Jas. P. Tanner,
G. B. Phelps,	Stein Bros.,
John J. Henderson,	Carr, McCandless & Co.,
W. W. Bradshaw,	Arbuthnot, Shannon & Co.,
John Gill & Son,	Joseph Plummer,
S. McElhany,	J. C. Mattern,
W. W. Barker,	J. B. Kilgore,
McCandless, Jamison & Co.,	William Barker, Jr., & Co.,
T. A. Evans & Co.,	Sellers, Canfield & Co.,
Louis Ran,	Reymer & Bros,
William K. Hart,	McCord & Co.,
Isaac Taylor,	H. Childs & Co.,
McWhinney & Hare,	John Lowry,
A. Frowenfield & Bro.,	Joseph Pennock,
Schomaker & Laug,	DeLange & Chestnut,
L. H. Voigt & Co.,	W. M. Gormly,
William Clendenning,	Baker, Smith & Co.,
Henry Rea, Jr.,	John Wilson,
S. Ewart & Co.,	William H. Kirkpatrick & Co.,
Allen, McKee & Co.,	D. A. Fralich & Son,
Bissell & Co.,	White, Orr & Co.,
R. Pedigree,	Wm. G. Johnson & Co.,
Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co.,	Little, Baird & Patton,
J. Schoonmaker & Son,	William F. Johnston,
Hitchcock, McCreery & Co.,	Charles H. Super,
William Holmes,	J. G. Backofen,
J. R. Reed & Co.,	John W. Pittock,
B. L. Fahnestock,	W. B. Fahnestock,
S. Beymer,	Benjamin S. Fahnestock,
James Loughridge,	Alexander S. Baelie,
B. McLane,	McClarran & McKennan,
T. K. Dalzell,	H. Richardson & Co.,
George A. Berry,	Joseph Horne & Co.,
Richard Hays,	D. Cooper & Co.,
James B. Murray,	Hays & Getty.

OBITUARY.

Death of the Ex-Queen of France.

The Liverpool steamer to-day brings us intelligence of the death, at Claremont, of Marie Amelie, ex-Queen of the French. Deceased was daughter of Ferdinand the First, King of the Two Sicilies. She was born in April, 1782, and was married, in November, 1809, to Louis Phillippe, then the exiled Duke of Orleans. In 1814, after the fall of Napoleon, the Duke, with his family, removed to Paris, and the immense estates of his father were restored to him. He now took up his residence at the palace at Neuilly, where most of his nine children were born. There his consort devoted herself heart and soul to her maternal and paternal duties. By three events of July, 1830, Louis Phillippe became King of the French; but his Queen never appeared to have valued the station for any accession of dignity and importance it gave her. Indeed, it is asserted that she was very averse to his assuming the sceptre; she probably felt that his happiness, if not his good name and his life, might thereby be perilled; but when he decided to be King, she meekly took her place by his side, sharing his troubles, without ever seeking to share his power. The French nation respected her character, and never imputed any of the King's perverse folly, that led to such signal mistakes of policy, to her influence; still the strength of her soul was never surmised until her husband found himself in danger of losing the throne, when she endeavored to prevent his abdication, and kneeling before him, exclaimed, "C'est le devoir d'un roi de mourir parmi son peuple?" But when he resolved on flight her presence of mind sustained and guided him, as though he had been a child. The sequel is familiar to all the world. Louis Phillippe and his Queen left Paris, and fled to England on the 26th of February, 1848. Supported on the arm of his noble wife, he reached the carriage that bore them from their kingdom, and after two years and a half of exile he died on the 26th of August, 1859, at Claremont, near Esher, Surrey, a residence offered to the King and Queen by the liberality of her Majesty, and which the ex-Queen occupied when this was written. In 1864, Queen Amelia was present at the marriage of the Count de Paris with his cousin, the daughter of the Duke and Duchess de Montpensier, when she received from the company assembled a complete ovation.

A DREARY TENNESSEE STORY.—A Nashville letter-writer tells of a poor boy who walked seventy-five miles from his home in Hancock county, Tenn, to Knoxville, with his old mother, to get something that might keep them from starving. When they arrived they had no means of procuring food, and the boy was so exhausted that he fell prostrate on the pavement. He had served as a Union soldier in a Tennessee regiment. Part of his business in Knoxville was to prefer claims for money still due to him for his services as a soldier.

A SENSIBLE TENNESSEEAN.—A Mr. Ross, formerly a wealthy slave and land owner of Tennessee, and owner of the premises occupied by the Freedmen's Court in Nashville, has notified General Fisk of his intention to build schoolhouses on his large plantation in Arkansas, for colored people, and requests that he may be supplied with teachers by the Freedmen's Bureau.

LOUISIANA COTTON.—The navigation of the Red River is excellent, and cotton boats are bringing down full cargoes.

THE WORTH OF A WEED.—The price of tobacco in Montana territory has recently been as high as five dollars a pound.

AMUSEMENTS.

ARCH STREET THEATRE.—When Murdoch ceases to play "Mirabel," *The Inconstant* will scarcely keep the stage. Murdoch is not only a great comedian, but he has all the knowledge of the difference between modern and old comedy. His "Mirabel" has all the spirit and character of the century in which it is written—a certain burlesque grace that, but for the grace, would be impertinence, a certain dignity that modern fops possess not, and a certain manliness that has vanished from the men of fashion of modern times All this Murdoch expresses with the most delicate shadowings. His scenes with his father and "Bizarre" are full of these peculiarities; inferior actors make these scenes gross; Murdoch alone unveiled them with a delicate badinage.

The rapid change from light wit to feeling, when he thinks "Orianna" in earnest is, too, a marvel of art, and to talk of elocution would give an idea of something mouthing and stilted. Mr. Murdoch's elocution is the very music of language. The great scene of the last act is the scene that Murdoch has made all his own. The change from light badinage to the utter horror of his situation, expressed only to himself and the audience, the control over his emotions, so evident to the audience yet so naturally concealed from the characters on the stage—all is most masterly, the one burst of foaming revolt against personal indignity is a great point.

Then comes the climax, the scene where manhood gives way, and the over-excited nerves burst into hysterics The audience is wrought to such a pitch that a hysterical sympathy mingles with the applause. Years ago we heard Mr. Murdoch speak those two lines as he holds the watch in his hands, his address to wine, life that he had once more in his grasp, with love, youth, and hope, and we have never forgotten it. It is a whole homily, full of truth, poetry, regret, and repentance, words, tone, and look impressed as a picture on the heart and the imagination.

Mr. Murdoch repeats this character on Saturday. Mr. Mackay has the true artistic finish of the Murdoch school, "his 'Old Mirabel" was the true father of "Young Mirabel," and belonged to the same period, full of spirit and humor, but utterly without vulgarity, and utterly different from the routine stage old men. Miss Price looked very pretty, charming as a nun, and very charming as a boy—but she has no idea of the grace, refinement, and fanciful coquetry of "Orianna." Mrs. Henri looked as though she had wandered from some circus booth in her tawdry dress, utterly out of keeping, and she played the elegant "Bizarre" like a low comedy chambermaid. "Duretete" is not one of Mr. Marlow's good parts; his costumes were of different periods, and not becoming.

Mrs. Crease played the disagreeable part of "Lamorce" well, and was appropriately dressed. To-night, *Money*. Mr. Murdoch and Bulwer. The finest "Evelyn," in the finest of modern comedy The company will all appear to advantage in this modern play, and it will be finely put upon the stage. The houses here are crowded nightly. To-night is Mr. Murdoch's benefit.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Mrs. Bowers appears for the first time in this city as "Lady Macbeth." She has studied the part deeply, and gives an entirely new reading of the part, an entirely new conception. In Baltimore her version of this great character was received with enthusiastic approval, and great curiosity is expressed here to see this fine tragedienne in her creation of this great part. Mr. McCollom has won laurels in the part of "Macbeth," a part suited to his tall, majestic form. This evening is the benefit of Mrs. Bowers, the first one of the present engagement.

AMERICAN THEATRE.—Among the numerous attractions that Mr. Fox has prepared for his patrons, none have been more satisfactory than the engagement of Miss Carrie Augusta Moore, the renowned skater. This young lady has reached the utmost perfection in her graceful art, and she is deserving of all credit for the extreme modesty of her performances. The Wesner Sisters are also an addition to the troupe. We observe that the young acrobat and rope dancer, El Nino Eddie, is underlined.

NEW CHESNUT ST. THEATRE.—This evening, Mr. Foster, the stage manager, will take a benefit. This gentlemen has many old friends, and the remembrance of old and brilliant times in his favor. He deserves, and will receive, we have no doubt, an ovation from both the public and his friends. Additional attraction has been added to the bills.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—The Ravels every night, with brilliant performances and brilliant audiences.

The following is the programme for the Germania rehearsal to-morrow afternoon:—

1. Ouverture—Semiramide (by request).... Rossini
2. Pilger Chor., and Aria from Tannhauser, R Wagner
3. Krœnung's (Coronation) Waltz.....Lanner
4. Andante, from 8th Sinfonie.....Beethoven
5. Ouverture—The Merry Wives of Windsor, Nicolai
6. Selection from La Africaine (first time), Meyerbeer

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

DISHONEST SERVANT.—Yesterday Mayor Budd committed to jail a young woman calling herself Anna, on the charge of having been guilty of robbing her employers of various articles. She had lived at service with several families in Camden, among whom was a Mr. Lee, Mr. Hood, and a Mr. Shannon, from all of whom she had taken goods. She represented herself as being from the country, and did not think it wrong to take little articles. Her fate should serve as a lesson to others who have a similar propensity for pilfering.

ANNUAL VISITATION.—On Sunday morning next the Rt. Rev. William H. Odenheimer, Bishop of the Diocese of New Jersey, will make his annual visitation to St. Paul's Protestant Episcopal Church, Camden, at which time he will administer the Rite of Confirmation. This church, during the past winter, has been blessed with a considerable accession to its membership.

MISSIONARY ANNIVERSARY.—The Third Missionary Anniversary of the Sunday Schools of St. Paul's P. E. Church, Camden, will be held in that church, Market street, above Fourth, on Wednesday evening next. The exercises will consist of singing by the children, an address by the Rector, and presentation of offerings, with a report of the schools for the past year.

SLIGHT FIRE.—Some time during last night an old school-house at Cooper's Point was slightly damaged by fire, which was fortunately discovered in time to prevent its entire destruction.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

ROOMS TO RENT

Large, Well Lighted and Ventilated

ROOMS,

ON THE SECOND AND THIRD FLOORS

OF THE

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No. 108 South THIRD Street,

TO RENT.

APPLY IN THE OFFICE, FIRST FLOOR.

N. B. WITH OR WITHOUT STEAM POWER.

CHESNUT STREET STORE TO RENT, AND FIXTURES FOR SALE.

All new, and decorated in the handsomest manner. Address, with name, etc., G. H. C., 1t* Box 1770 P. O.

FOR SALE, WITH IMMEDIATE POSsession, the handsome four-story House, with all modern improvements. No. 2106 ARCH Street. Apply on the premises. 4 5 3t*

ARCH AND TWENTIETH, NEAR ST. Clement's Church.—Superior dwelling, No 142 N. TWENTIETH Street, for sale cheap. Call from 10¾ to 12¾. 3 30

TO RENT.—DOUBLE COTTAGE, CONtaining eight rooms, and five in the attic, on the Trenton Railroad, one mile below Tacony, with coach house and stable. 3 24 2w Apply at No. 717 WALNUT Street.

No. 609 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE SIXTH,

POINTS ARE CHEAPNESS, STYLE, FINISH, FASHION AND DURABILITY.

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WE OFFER FOR SALE

Central Pacific RR. 7 per Cent. Bonds,

Interest payable in Gold, In the city of New York;

U. S. 6'S, 1895,

Issued to the Pacific Railroad Co.

Interest payable in currency. The cheapest Government Bonds on the market, received by United States Treasurer at 90 per cent. as security for National Bank Circulation.

Morris and Essex Railroad First Mortgage 7's, Due 1914,

Strictly First-class Bonds; for sale lower than other Bonds of the same class.

Government securities of all kinds bought and sold.

Stocks and Gold bought and sold on commission in this and other markets.

Interest allowed on deposits.

E. W. CLARK & CO., Bankers,

1 13 3m No. 35 S. Third St. Philad.

TEN PER CENT. GOLD BONDS.

Principal Paid in Gold within Five Years

$250,000 OF BONDS FOR SALE,

Secured by First Mortgage on the Property, Machinery, and Franchises of the

MONTANA GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY.

Chartered by the State of Pennsylvania.

THE MONTANA GOLD AND SILVER MINING COMPANY has been organized as follows:—

PRESIDENT, WILLIAM McLELLAN, Chambersburg, Pa.

DIRECTORS,

WM. McLELLAN,	Hon. L. P. WILLISTON,
J. M. KIMMELL,	Gen. H. G. SICKELS,
J. ALLISON EYSTER,	CHAMBERS McKIBBEN,
JOHN STEWART,	

TREASURER AND SECRETARY JEREMIAH COOK.

SOLICITOR, THEODORE CUYLER.

The Company owns 15,116¾ feet of superior Gold Property a portion of which has been tested for two years, and the yield has been larger than any similar property that has been worked in that rich territory, using an arastra to crush the ore, which does not save more than one fifth of the gold, it has yielded an average of $120 per ton

The Company have purchased, and are about to ship, two first class mills with all necessary machinery, which will be started over the plains in May or early in June.

THE GOLD BONDS.

The Bonds for sale are payable in gold in one or five years, and coupons are attached for the interest at ten per cent. in gold.

The entire proceeds of the Company will be devoted to the redemption of the Bonds until they are paid, principal and interest

The Bonds are for sale at par, and an amount of stock equal to the amount of the bond will be given to the purchaser without cost.

☞ Business men are invited to call at the Office of the Company and see the various specimens of its ore, with certificates of its value, and get any information desired.

It is confidently expected that the Company will be able to redeem all the bonds in one year from the time the Mills are put in operation, which will be during the coming fall.

Call and get a Prospectus and examine the specimens and certificates

These bonds will be on the market but a few weeks.

Office of the Company, No. 224 S. FOURTH Street, first floor, front. 4 5 7trp*

HOOP SKIRTS.

DUPLEX SKIRT

FASHIONS FOR 1866.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC

(OR DOUBLE SPRING)

HOOP SKIRT.

Each Hoop of this PECULIAR SKIRT is composed of TWO *fine-tempered steel springs*, braided TIGHTLY and FIRMLY together EDGE to EDGE, forming at once the STRONGEST and most FLEXIBLE HOOP made.

They will not BEND or BREAK like the single springs, but will EVER PRESERVE their PERFECT and BEAUTIFUL SHAPE, where three or four ordinary skirts will have been thrown away as useless.

Their *wonderful flexibility* ADDS GREATLY to the COMFORT and CONVENIENCE, besides giving INTENSE PLEASURE to the WEARER, as will be *particularly experienced* by LADIES attending *crowded receptions, balls, operas, etc.*

IN FACT for the *promenade*, or *house*, the *church, theatre*, or *car*, they are UNSURPASSED, combining COMFORT, DURABILITY and ECONOMY, with that ELEGANCE of shape which has made the

DUPLEX ELLIPTIC THE STANDARD SKIRT OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

Manufactured exclusively by the SOLE OWNERS of Patent,

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No. CHAMBERS and Nos. 79 and 81 READE Sts., NEW YORK.

Merchants will be supplied as above, and by Philadelphia Jobbers.

FOR SALE in all FIRST-CLASS RETAIL STORES in THIS CITY. Inquire for [2 14 3mrp

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Combining Durability with elegance of shape. New Spring Styles just received.

J. M. HAFLEIGH, 3 10 2m No. 902 CHESNUT Street.

BRADLEY'S DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT,

Most fashionable and popular in use. For sale by

J. G. MAXWELL & SON, 3 10 2m S. E. corner ELEVENTH and CHESNUT.

WANTS

THREE GENERAL AGENTS WANTED TO act in important locations for the New York Accidental Insurance Company Active men of good address, apply to FRANK O. ALLEN, Branch Office, No. 410 CHESNUT Street. Apply soon. 2 21

LOST.

LOST OR MISLAID.—SCRIP CERTIFICATES OF THE DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, as follows:—Nos. 11,621, 11 622, 11,758, and 19 472, all in the name of J. BOLTON WINPENNY, Executor of J. WINPENNY Application has been made to said Company for new, in place of those so lost or mislaid. 4 5 2t* J. BOLTON WINPENNY, Executor.

LOST OR MISLAID, A PERPETUAL POLICY OF INSURANCE, issued by the Fire Association of Philadelphia, to JACOB BASLER, for $1600, dated July 15, 1860. Any information thereof will be received by C. ENGLHOFER, Attorney-at-law, 3 21 1mrp No. 407 North FIFTH St.

PAPER HANGINGS,

FRANCIS NEWLAND & SON,

No. 52 North NINTH Street.

WALL PAPERS,

WINDOW SHADES,

4 5 1m) *DECORATIONS, ETC.*

DRY GOODS.

LARGE STOCK

OF NEW AND ELEGANT

SACKINGS FOR LADIES

ALSO,

COATINGS AND CASSIMERES

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Just received, and for sale under GOLDEN PRESSURE, by [4 3 12t

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AT RETAIL.

JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,

No. 727 CHESNUT Street,

Have made extensive additions to their popular Stock of

SILKS AND DRESS GOODS

WHICH THEY CONTINUE TO SELL

At Moderate Prices.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS. [3 31 1m

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B. SCOTT, JR., AUCTIONEER, PHILADELPHIA ART GALLERY, No 1020 CHESNUT Street.

SPECIAL SALE OF TENNESSEE CEDAR CHESTS. On Tuesday Morning next.

10th instant, at 10¾ o'clock, at No 1020 Chesnut street, will be sold a large invoice of Tennessee Cedar Clothes Chests, of all sizes. They are a sure preventative for furs and woollen goods against moths and other insects. Open for examination on Monday. Sale peremptory. 4 6 3t

GEO. A. COOKE

IS SELLING THE

PRESTON COAL,

Which is the very best SCHUYLKILL COAL coming to this market,

AT $7 PER TON.

ALSO EAGLE VEIN

Same sizes, at same prices.

Deliverable to any part of the city, perfectly clean, and free of slate.

Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street.

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RANDALL & CO.,

PERFUMERS AND IMPORTERS,

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Fine English Toilet Soaps,

IN GREAT VARIETY. JUST RECEIVED.

Also, Triple French Extracts and Perfumes.

We have constantly on hand every variety of PERFUMERY AND TOILET REQUISITES.

Extracts, Powders, Colognes, Pomades, Toilet Waters, Shaving Creams, Cosmetiques, Tooth Pastes Brushes, etc. 3 2 3m

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French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS ETC

Manufacturer of all kinds of

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THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL, PHILADELPHIA. 3 15 §

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We have established a branch of our business in Philadelphia, where orders for all our stock, including GRAPE VINES, RASPBERRY STRAWBERRY, and BLACKBERRY PLANTS, CURRANT and GOOSEBERRY BUSHES, etc. etc., will receive prompt attention.

JUCUNDA—OUR No 709 STRAWBERRY.

The most valuable Strawberry of which we have any knowledge. A good supply of Plants constantly on hand. Also,

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Plants grown in POTS or BOXES, for bearing FIRST SEASON, of the above two named kinds, can be furnished in any quantity.

Price List free of charge.

DESCRIPTIVE AND ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, 10 cents. J. KNOX

3 21 wfm No. 727 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

BALSLEY PATENT STEP-LADDER.—Having commenced the manufacture of THE BALSLEY PATENT STEP-LADDER IN PHILADELPHIA, we are fully prepared to fill orders to any amount.

Sizes from 3 to 10 feet.

DEALERS are particularly requested to call and see them. J. KNOX, No. 727 MARKET Street, Philadelphia.

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J. L. CAPEN, PHRENOLOGIST, Successor to Fowler, Wells & Co., Gives written and verbal descriptions of character with Charts, daily at 3 10 1mrp No. 25 S TENTH Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, BRACES, and all other Surgical appliances of the most approved kinds, infinitely superior to all others, at No. 50 North SEVENTH Street. Ladies attended by Mrs. Dr. McCLENACHAN. Male department by a competent surgeon. 3 23 3mrp

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113 PRICE & WOOD, 113

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Have just opened:—

3000 yards best Bleached Muslin in the city, for 25 cents per yard.

Bleached Muslins, 28, 28, 31, 33 and 35 cents.

Just opened, one bale Heaviest Unbleached Muslin, yard wide, 24 cents.

Good unbleached Muslins, 18, 20, 22, 25, and 28 cts.

Just opened, one case 5-4 Bleached Muslin, 31½ cts. per yard.

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Fast color Calicoes, 15 cents per yard.

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The newest, most desirable, and stylish skirts now worn.

TUCKED SKIRTING, a cheap and desirable article for ladies' wear. 9 13

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French Coatings,
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Fancy Cassimeres,
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CIVIL RIGHTS BILL.

Rejoinder of Hon. Reverdy Johnson to the Speech of Hon. Lyman Trumbull.

DEFENSE OF THE PRESIDENT'S VETO.

Mr. Johnson said that in the discussion of the bill before the Senate, though the question was not strictly a legal one, there were questions of policy to be considered—questions of expediency. The objection which the President makes to the bill, in returning it without his approval relates as well to the expediency of the measure as to its alleged unconstitutionality. The purposes of clothing the President with the veto power were to guard his own department against encroachment by any other; to guard the States against a like influence, and to guard the individual citizens also.

In addition to these objects, one of the purposes of the convention was to guard against inexpedient and ill-considered legislation, looking to what had taken place in the Congress of the Confederacy, and to what had occurred in the several State Governments, the members of the Convention of 1787 were satisfied that it was just as necessary for the public weal to protect the country against inexpedient legislation, or almost as necessary as it is to protect it against unconstitutional legislation.

It has been heretofore denied by some, and doubted by others, whether the President is justified in using the power except upon constitutional grounds. That principle was urged by the leading members of the Whig party at the head of which stood Mr. Clay, when they became very much dissatisfied with the exercise of that power by the then President of the United States, General Jackson. The fact was called to the attention of Mr. Madison, and he expressed his opinion on it in a letter, written with the ability which always marked his writings, dated on the 15th of October, 1834.

Mr Johnson here quoted from the letter referred to, and continued:—

The honorable member from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) seems to suppose that he finds as valid objections to the exercise of this power by the President in this instance, in the fact that the bill passed received the votes of more than two-thirds of the members of each House, and he cited in support of that doctrine a speech delivered by the President when he was a member of this body, in 1859 and 1860. The Senator, perhaps, was induced by what he read from that speech to believe that the President stated the principle to be that a bill passed by a two-thirds' vote could not constitutionally be subjected to the veto power. If he had read the latter part of the same sentence he would have found that the President intended no such thing.

The soundness of the doctrine expressed in that speech cannot be questioned. Mr. Johnson, when he was a member of this body, merely said that the fact that a bill was passed by the majority rendered necessary for the purpose of overruling a veto, was a reason why he should very cautiously apply the power for its exercise, but so far from its being necessary, in the judgment of the Senate, as it certainly was not in the mind of Mr. Johnson at the time, that a bill being passed by that majority placed it beyond the veto power.

The honorable member's (Mr. Trumbull's) answer to a question which I put to him shows that, in the judgment of the Senate, the veto power was properly exercised; and a bill which, in that instance, had been passed by more than two-thirds of both Houses did not not become a law, as many who had voted for the bill changed their votes under the influence of the President's veto message. Now, Mr. President, in order to find out exactly whether it was proper for the President to disapprove of this bill, it becomes necessary to ascertain with precision what the bill is. The honorable member from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) insists upon it that there is no section in it which is not clearly constitutional. He maintains the constitutionality of the first section upon the ground, first, that it is merely declaratory of what a law is; and, second, that if it was not declaratory, it was a law which Congress had a right to make, because, in his judgment, it is in the power of Congress by law to declare who shall be a citizen of the United States.

The honorable member referred to a case reported in 6th Peters, the decision of Chief Justice Marshall, for the purpose of showing that a citizen of the United States who has been naturalized, and who resided in any State of the United States, has a right to go into the courts of the United States. The honorable member clearly, as I think, misapprehends the decision to which he refers. The question before the Court was whether it appeared upon the face of the pleading that the party going into the court below had a right to go into that court. Under the Constitution of the United States, and the act of 1789, which was passed to carry out its provisions, the jurisdiction of a court of the United States, where it was made to depend upon the character of a party, was given only in cases where the party plaintiff and the party defendant were citizens of different States, and the question before the court was, whether it appeared on the face of the declaration, in the particular case, that the party plaintiff was a citizen of a State, and, as such, entitled to go into the courts of the United States.

The language of the declaration that he was a naturalized citizen of the United States, residing in the State of Louisiana, and the Court came to the conclusion that that averment was equivalent to an averment that he was a citizen of Louisiana in the absence of anything to the contrary. But that is not the question which the bill presents. He became a citizen under the naturalization laws of the United States, and the authority of Congress to pass such laws could not be doubted. The effect of the exercise of that power was to remove the disability arising from foreign birth and to give him the capacity of becoming a citizen of one of the States. When the declaration therefore, averred that the original disability, alienage, was removed in that instance by the party having become a citizen under the naturalization laws, the only other question upon which the case before the Court turned, was whether he was a citizen of a different State from the State in which the other party resided, and the Court decided that the averment of a residence in a State of one who was averred to be a citizen of the United States was equivalent to an averment that he was a citizen of a State. I suppose nobody could well have doubted it, or will now doubt the correctness of that decision.

This bill, in its first section, makes all who were born in the United States at any time and who are now living, citizens of the United States, and as such citizens, also of the States in which they may respectively reside, and confers on them all the rights belonging to those who have heretofore been considered citizens of the United States and of the States in which they may reside. Now, Mr. President, you are not to be told that the only express authority conferred upon the Congress of the United States in relation to citizenship—that is to say, in relation to the power of converting one who is not a citizen into a citizen—is the authority to be found in the delegation to Congress of the power to pass uniform laws upon the subject of naturalization.

There is not a single word in the Constitution which gives to this department of the Government, or to any other department, the power to declare who shall be a citizen, and what is the effect of the exercise of that power? What was the design of the power, and what is the operation of the power, when it is executed? The design of the power is to remove disabilities arising from the fact of alienage and nothing else. The operations of the power is to place the party whose disability arises from alienage, and is removed by virtue of the naturalization laws, in the same condition with anybody else; but whether he is to be considered as a citizen of the United States by virtue of the removal of the disabilities consequent upon his taking advantage of the naturalization laws, presents an entirely different inquiry and, perhaps, I cannot make the view which I shall otherwise present in my own language more clearly to the country than by reading an opinion in the Dred Scott case; not that opinion pronounced by the majority, which has been so often, and as I think so shamelessly perverted, to the disparagement not only of the majority of the Court who sanctioned that opinion, but of the very admirable lawyer by whom the opinion was pronounced; but the opinion of Mr Justice Curtis in which he differs from that of the majority—an opinion marked by learning to as great an extent as any opinion ever pronounced by any judge of that or any other tribunal.

The question which in that part of the opinion he was discussing was whether Dred Scott was a citizen, entitled to sue in the courts of the United States? A majority of the Court decided that, in consequence of the blood which was supposed to run in his veins, by the plea that in the African blood descended from his African ancestors he came to the United States a slave, he could not become a citizen of the United States. Mr. Justice Curtis held that the Constitution of the United States assumed that citizenship may be acquired by nativity. That was the common law—that is, the law of the civilized world—that he who is born in a country, and not made a slave at the moment he is born by any municipal regulations, becomes by virtue of his birth a citizen; but he by no means held that the consequence of his being a citizen of the United States by virtue of his birth made him a citizen of any State of the United States.

Let me read a sentence or two from his opinion. It will be found in the 19th of Howard. That part of the opinion to which I refer is on page 597 and others. After having stated, and no doubt stated correctly, that at the time of the adoption of the Constitution of the United States there were five States in which persons of color were entitled to the right of suffrage, and in which, therefore, they participated in the deliberations of the States by which the Convention was authorized, and afterwards in the Conventions of the several States by which that Constitution itself was sanctioned, he came to this conclusion. He says:—

"My opinion is that under the Constitution of the United States every person born on the soil of a State who is a citizen of that State by force of Constitution or laws, is also a citizen of the United States." Now mark the qualification. "It is not the nativity that imparts the character of citizen or alien. There must be added to the fact of nativity the other fact that at the time of his birth he is by the Constitution or laws of the State a citizen of that State, and the two things added, birth and citizenship by the laws of the State, he becomes by virtue of the two a citizen of the United States." If there could be any doubt that I correctly interpret that part of the opinion it would be speedily removed by subsequent portions of the opinion, to which I will call the attention of the Senate. He says the first section of the second article of the Constitution uses the language:—"A natural born citizen." It thus assumes that citizenship may be acquired by birth. He then goes on to state:—"The Constitution having recognized the rule that persons born within the several States are citizens of the United States" one of four things must be true. Now what are they?

I will read first, that the Constitution itself has described what persons shall or shall not be citizens of the United States; second that it has empowered Congress to do so; third, that all persons born within the several States are citizens of the United States; fourth, that it is referred to each State to determine what free persons, born within its limits, shall be citizens of such State, and thereby citizens of the United States. I shall not read everything he says in relation to three of the alternatives, but only a portion of it. He says if there be such a thing as citizenship of the United States acquired by birth within the State which the Constitution expressly recognizes, and no one denies, then these four alternatives embrace the entire subject, and it only remains to select the one which is true.

That the Constitution itself has defined citizenship of the United States by declaring what persons born within the several States shall or shall not be citizens of the United States will not be presented. It contains no such declaration. He may dismiss the first alternative as without doubt unfounded. That is to say, the Constitution has not stated, or to use the language of his opinion, the Constitution has not described, what native born persons shall or shall not be citizens.

The proposition, to use his own language, may be dismissed as a proposition wholly unfounded. Well, if that is not true, then is the other true? If the Constitution does not of itself declare who are to be citizens of the States, and thereby citizens of the United States, is there anything in the Constitution which confers upon Congress the power to do the same thing? Let us see what Justice Curtis says about that. "Has it empowered Congress to enact what free born persons, born within the several States, shall or shall not be citizens of the United States? If such power exists, then the Constitution has empowered Congress to create privileged classes within the States which alone shall be entitled to the franchises and privileges of citizenship. If it be true that the Constitution has enabled Congress to declare what free persons, born within the several States, shall be citizens of the United States, it must at the same time be admitted that it is an unlimited power. If this subject is within the jurisdiction of Congress, it must depend wholly on its discretion."

Then he proceeds immediately afterwards, in very clear and forcible language, to say that the Constitution confers no such power on Congress. Now I will read a part of what he says:—"Among the powers expressly granted to Congress is the power to prescribe a uniform rule of naturalization." It is not doubted that there is a power to prescribe a rule for the removal of disabilities consequent upon foreign birth. It appears, then, that the only power granted to Congress to legislate concerning citizenship is confined to the removal of disabilities of foreign birth. Now, leaving the inquiry whether there is in the Constitution any express authority conferred upon Congress to legislate at all in relation to the statute of citizenship, he proceeds to inquire whether there exists any implied power to establish it.

He says whether there be anything in the Constitution from which the power may be implied will best be seen when we come to examine the two other alternatives, which are, whether all free persons born on the soil of the several States, or only such of them as may be citizens of the States respectively are thereby citizens of the United States. He says the last of these alternatives is, in my judgment, the true one; that is to say, there is no power expressed or implied which confers upon Congress any authority at all to declare what free persons are to be considered as citizens, because of their birth, within the State, except such as, to use his own language, that is true only of such as may be citizens of each State, and because they are citizens of each State by virtue of their birth under the Constitution and laws of the State of their birth, they become citizens of the United States, and he says that that alone contains the truth. Undoubtedly, as has been said, it is a principle of public law recognized by the Constitution itself, that birth in the soil of a country both creates the duties and confers the right of citizenship. That is the doctrine relied upon by my friend from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull).

It must be remembered that though the Constitution was designed to form of the United States of America one Government, to which loyalty and obedience from the citizens was to be given in return for protection and privileges, yet the sovereign States, whose people were their citizens, were not only to continue in existence, but with powers unimpaired, except so far as they were granted to the National Government, and among the powers reserved to the States was that of determining what persons who should, and what persons who should not, be citizens, having come to the conclusion that the power was not delegated by the States. The other conclusion is consequent upon that, that it remains as it stood before—a power belonging exclusively to the States respectively.

Now, Mr. President, what is the consequence of that doctrine, if it be true, and I think I may challenge my friend from Illinois to disprove it. The authority over citizenship under the Constitution of the United States is not delegated to Congress, except in one particular instance, and that not one which intended to make the party in whose favor the power might be exercised a citizen of the United States, merely for the purpose of removing the disabilities which a law of Congress can remove, consequent upon his foreign birth and foreign allegiance. That was a question in which the whole were interested. It was a matter of general moment. It related to a common object, for which the Constitution itself was adopted, and in which foreign nations were concerned; because no one State had the power to legislate upon any subject upon which a foreign citizen might be concerned it was deemed advisable to invest a power which might otherwise create difficulties and inquiry to the whole in a Government to which the interests and safety of the whole is committed. But the removal of difficulties under the naturalization laws did not create a citizen of any one State. That power in the words of Justice Curtis, remained as it stood before the Constitution was adopted, exclusively belonging to the States themselves. Now what does this bill propose to do? It says that every man born in the United States, whether born as a slave or not, is a citizen of the United States. It is not confined in its operation to those born subsequent to the abolition of slavery in the United States—but applies to all, to whoever was born at any time, though in slavery—is to be considered a citizen by reason of the fact of his being born here, and that fact alone.

The State may have declared at the time of his birth, if he was born of a slave mother, that he was a slave. The Constitution and laws of the State which declared it are disputed. They assert that no descendant of a colored mother, whether she was free or not, shall be a citizen by virtue of his birth. And yet my friend from Illinois and the Congress of the United States in passing this bill have declared that those who are born in a state of slavery, and who were never citizens as long as that condition existed, who were prevented from being citizens by the Constitution of the State in which they resided, which has never been changed, shall, by force of this enactment, be considered as citizens of the United States, and therefore citizens for all purposes.

Now, if it be true that whether birth is to give citizenship of the United States, depends upon the fact whether the party born is, by the laws of the State in which he is born, a citizen of that State, I should like to know where is the authority to interfere over what a State has done in the past, is doing in the present or may do in the future, or how it can be accomplished under the Constitutional amendment, which I will notice after a while. Now, the honorable member from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) disposes of the President's objections to the first section of the bill by saying it is merely declaratory. Well, I know it is not uncommon for a legislative body, where differences of opinion exist in relation to any proposition, to remove them by declaratory legislation. But that is not the purpose of this section. It professes to be passed in the exercise of a positive and absolute power to change the law, not to declare what the law was—the power to make a law. It assumes—or otherwise there would be no occasion for it—that birth alone does not confer citizenship, and assuming that no citizenship could exist in consequence of birth alone it declares that birth alone, in spite of State Constitutions and State laws, shall confer citizenship.

Now, with all deference to the opinion of the honorable Chairman of the Committee of the Judiciary (Mr. Trumbull), it seems to me to be a proposition as clearly erroneous as any proposition can be in relation to the Constitution. The States were sovereign before the Constitution was adopted, and the Constitution not only according to its very terms, does not profess to confer upon the Government of the United States any such power, but, as far as Congress is concerned, professes only to confer on that department of the Government a particular delegated power; and so conscious were the framers of that instrument and the great men of that day, to whom its subsequent perfection was left, that they all went upon the theory that no powers were conferred except such as were expressly granted as might reasonably be implied to carry out the powers expressly granted—so anxious were they that, not satisfied with relying upon a principle that only delegated power belonged to Congress, they, by the tenth amendment to the Constitution, declared that the powers not delegated by the Constitution and not denied to the States were to be considered as reserved to the States respectively or to the people.

Standing, therefore, upon the nature of the Government itself, as a Government of enumerated powers specially delegated; standing upon the express provision that everything not granted was to be considered as remaining within the States, unless the Constitution contained some particular prohibition of any power, what doubt can there be that if the State preserved the power to declare who might be their citizens before the Constitution was adopted, that that power remains now as applicable and as exclusive as it was before the Constitution was adopted; and the bill, therefore, proposes to change the whole theory of the Government. The President, therefore, as I think, is right in saying, and I go further than he does, he is right in expressing a doubt whether Congress has the right or power, and I affirm with all deference to the better judgment of the Senators who voted for this bill, and the honorable Chairman of the Judiciary Committee that it is perfectly clear that no such power exists as is attempted to be exercised by the first section.

I hold with Mr. Justice Curtis, and his opinion has never been questioned, that citizenship of the United States consequent upon birth in a State is to depend upon the fact whether the Constitution and laws of the State make the party so born a citizen of the State. Now, what is the next section, or what is the remaining provision of the first section? Not satisfied with declaring or assuring that they had the power to declare, that all persons not subjects of any foreign power born in the United States, and having the right of such persons to depend upon the fact of their being citizens, the bill goes on to provide what rights shall belong to them. Now what is that for? Is that declaratory to citizenship which, says the honorable member (Mr. Trumbull), carries with it certain rights? What rights? He read to the Senate from the 1st of Kent, page 46, a passage which, he will pardon me for saying, has nothing in the world to do with the particular question before us.

The passage which he read merely stated that every nation was bound to protect its own citizens. Why, certainly it is, if it has the power. The Government of the United States has the authority and is bound to protect the rights of any citizens of the United States invaded by any other nation. Why? Because the States have no jurisdiction extra territorial—because with reference to foreign nations the States have no place at all. That relation subsists, and can only subsist, as between the foreign nations and the General Government, and because that relation can only in that way subsist. It is the duty of the United States, as it is the duty of every nation, to protect its own citizens. But how is that made to prove that a citizen of the United States who is entitled to the same protection of the Government of the United States is to be considered a citizen of any one State?

What are these rights? The bill converts him into a citizen by virtue of his birth, which I have endeavored to show the Senate could not be done unless the Constitution of the State where he is born made him a citizen of that State; and it goes on further and says that such citizens, that is, citizens by force of this congressional legislation, of every race and color, without regard to previous condition of slavery, etc., shall have the same rights in every State and territory, to make and enforce contracts, to sue, be parties and give evidence, to inherit, purchase, sell, hold, and convey real and personal property, and to the full and equal benefit of all laws and proceedings for the security of persons and property as is enjoyed by white persons. Now, Mr. President, if there be anything that might be considered as true, that was true in the past, in the Constitution and laws, it was that over every one of these rights, or to speak more correctly, over every one of the subjects to which these rights are made to attach, the jurisdiction of the States were exclusive.

The honorable member from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull) seems to forget, as I think, what is the real character of our Government and our institutions. This bill, in my opinion, strikes at all the reserved rights of the States. You may look in the statute books, and I am sure the honorable member from Illinois will agree that such is the fact. You may look in the statute books of the United States in vain for the purpose of finding that any time from 1792 up to the breaking out of this Rebellion, any body ever proposed in Congress by legislation, to regulate, by securing or otherwise, the rights which are referred to in this section.

After dwelling further on this section, Mr. Johnson passed to the provisions of the bill which define the punishment for the enforcement of distinctions on account of color, by State Judges and others. It would abolish all State laws, he said; and what is the case in which this clause jurisdiction is vested in the Courts of the United States. Of all cases, civil or criminal, affecting persons who are denied their rights in a State Court, and any such person against whom a suit may be brought for any cause whatever, may appeal to the United States Courts. Any of these agents or sub agents, for there are hosts of them provided for by the bill, who may kill a freedman, who is endeavoring to protect what he considers his rights, is not to be tried in a State Court, but in a United States Court. Here the bill goes upon the theory that there is but one Government. Murder, robbery, and many other offenses which no one ever dreamed of trying in any but a State Court, are to be transferred to the United States Courts.

The honorable member refers to the act of 1790, which has nothing at all to do with this. The punishment provided for by that act related to suits and offenses against the foreign ministers who were accredited to the Government, and an offense against them was an offense against the Government. That law was based upon the same principle as we provide for the punishment of those who utter false coins, etc. It is incidental entirely. It is a part of the law of nations, and not derived from any municipal power whatever. My honorable friend asks whose fault is it that eleven States are not represented here? He certainly does not ask this in an *ad captandum* style, as he animadverted upon that as referring to the President. He says their hands are reeking with the blood of our fathers. What have they done? They have abolished slavery. Some of them have even gone further than the honorable member himself, and though some of them have fought on the field of battle, they can take that oath as conscientiously as the honorable member or myself. Congressional legislation is necessary, it is said. Well, they applied here in the month of December and it is now April, and it may be until July or December. As rumor has it—they are disloyal.

I can go into the State of the honorable member himself, and find hundreds of men just as disloyal as any in those States—that is, disloyal in the modern acceptation of the term. A short time ago it was disloyal to oppose the President; now it is disloyal to support him. It is only loyal to uphold Congress.

The Supreme Court has recognized these States as being in the Union. It has for weeks been trying cases from them. It is apprehended that mischief will result if they are admitted here. Mischief of what kind—of a party character? That is the only mischief that I am aware of that can result.

What is the occasion of this fire? Does any one suppose that the rights of the black man are not as safe in these States as in any of the loyal States? Go into Missouri, the State of my friend on my right (Mr. Henderson). What do you find there? That men cannot pray in public without taking an oath; where ministers are taken out of the pulpit. Certainly that is an invasion of private rights, and I invite my friend to draft a bill to protect the citizens of Missouri. Murder and robberies—brutal, atrocious and unheard of—are constantly occurring in the loyal States of the East, but my friend does not think it necessary to interfere with the authority of Congress there.

I have but one word more, Mr. President. My friend adverts in rather severe terms to the President. The President states that in his opinion the bill is unconstitutional, and, thinking so, it was his duty to interpose his objections. If he had not done so he would have been false to his plighted faith. As to any suspicion of disloyalty against him, his whole political course disproves that. In 1861 I was here, but not a member of the Senate, and I heard him, standing in the midst of those who were plotting to destroy the Union, in words that burned, denounce their attempts at rebellion.

Mr. Nye (Nevada)—Will the Senator allow me to ask him a question?

Mr. Johnson—Certainly.

Mr. Nye—Did he not at the same time admit the right of secession?

Mr. Johnson—Certainly not; quite the reverse. The most prominent public men who advocated it was the late lamented President Lincoln, in a speech in 1847.

Mr. Nye—Mr. Stephens certainly did not advocate it.

Mr Johnson—I am not speaking of Mr. Stephens but of the President of the United States. My friend from Nevada is not often wrong, but he has certainly made a mistake this time. The President, in his own State of Tennessee, again perilled his life in defense of the Union. He wants it restored and should we not come together once more, and glory in the heroic deeds of each other?

Mr. Trumbull—Mr. President, I did not hear perfectly the opening remarks of the Senator. I understood him to say that all persons born in the United States were not citizens.

Mr. Johnson—I maintain the opinion of Judge Curtis.

Mr. Trumbull—That was the opinion of a dissenting judge. But, Mr. President, I have the opinion of another gentleman, one who stands at the head of the bar of America at the present time. I read from a speech delivered less than ninety days ago; from the speech of no less a person than the Senator from Maryland, Mr. Johnson.

Mr. Trumbull then read from the speech in question that all free born colored persons were citizens, and, since slavery was abolished, that all colored persons were citizens, and to establish the fact without dispute it was necessary for some legislation by Congress. Mr. Trumbull next referred to the act of 1790, alluded to by him yesterday. The Senator claimed that that act only provided for punishment of a violation of international law, and he would ask, was a right secured by the Constitution less sacred than one secured by international law? Mr. Trumbull claimed that the act was a complete precedent for the second section of the bill under consideration.

Mr. Johnson said he was rather surprised that a gentleman so clear-headed as the Senator should have fallen into the mistake of supposing that there was any inconsistency in the speech referred to, and the position just assumed by him. He certainly did hold that all persons born here were citizens of the United States. But this did not entitle them to the privileges of citizenship in the State in which they were born. Over the question of State citizenship the States held complete sovereignty, and it was not in the power of Congress to confer the right of State citizenship on citizens of the United States. This bill assumed such a right.

Mr. Yates (Ill.) said that, under the slavery amendment, he entertained the opinion that freedmen were entitled to the same rights and privileges as any other citizen of the United States. The authorities quoted by the Senator from Maryland, only held before the adoption of the slavery amendment. The Senator from Maryland had offered an amendment to the Freedmen's Bureau bill, which recognized his (Mr. Yates') position as the correct one.

Mr. Trumbull said the speech of the Senator, from from which he had just read, was delivered on this very bill. That Senator, with thirty others, had voted for an amendment declaring all persons citizens excepting Indians not taxed; but in his speech the Senator went farther than this. Further extracts were then read by Mr. Trumbull.

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GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only* Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

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FIRE INSURANCE, THE HOME INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA, No. 150 S. FOURTH Street.

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Insures against loss or damage by FIRE on buildings, either permanently or for a LIMITED period. Also on MERCHANDISE generally and Household Furniture, city or country.

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A LARGE STOCK OF PHILADELPHIA MANUFACTURE

In store and constantly receiving,

AT VERY LOW PRICES.

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2 1 thstu3m No. 126 North THIRD Street.

GOVERNMENT SALES.

OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WILMINGTON, Del., April 3, 1866.

Final and closing sales of surplus Government MULES AND HORSES.

Will be sold at WILMINGTON, Del., on FRIDAY, the 13th of April, FRIDAY, the 20th of April, FRIDAY, the 27th of April, TWO HUNDRED AND TEN MULES. SEVENTY MULES on each day of sale.

On the last day of sale, April 27th, in addition to the Mules, there will be sold THIRTY ONE GOVERNMENT HORSES.

The especial attention of purchasers is invited to the above sales. Farmers and others needing good Working Animals will find it to their advantage to attend, as many good bargains may be had.

Animals sold singly.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms—Cash, in United States currency.
By order of Brevet Brigadier General JAMES A. EKIN, in charge 1st Division Q M. G. O.

C. H. GALLAGHER,
4 5 19t Captain and A. Q. M.

UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROADS OFFICE OF ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 14, 1866.

AUCTION SALE OF UNITED STATES MILITARY RAILROAD MATERIAL.

Will be sold at public auction at Alexandria, Va., on TUESDAY, April 10, 1866.

2 first-class Locomotive Engines, 4 feet 8½-inch gauge; cylinders, 15x22; weight, 25 tons
4 Passenger Cars.
20 Box Freight Cars.
2 Stock Cars.
4 Platform Cars.
30 Small Truck Cars.
21 Trucks for Freight Cars.
18 pairs Wheels on axles.
2 Steam Pumping Engines.
1 Stationary Engine.
12 Hendersen Pumps.
300 tons second-hand Railroad Iron (good).
A large quantity of Frogs, Nails, Switch Fixtures, Car Couplings, Bar Iron, Springs, Nuts, Chain, Mauls, Axes, Picks, Stoves, Files, Sperm Oil, etc.
20 Buildings, from 10x12 to 200x40 feet.
Lot of Office Furniture.
Contents of Printing Office.
A large quantity of new Shelf Hardware.
1 Herring Safe.
1 Saloon Car, 4 feet 8½-inch gauge, elegantly finished and furnished with black walnut, trimmed with green plush; double trucks, with broad tread-wheels.
Sale to commence at 10 A. M.
Terms cash, in Government funds.

H L ROBINSON,
3 16 fmw10t Bvt. Brig.-Gen., A. Q. M.

AUCTION SALE OF HOSPITAL STORES WHISKY, WINES, ETC.

MEDICAL PURVEYOR'S OFFICE, WASHINGTON, D. C., March 21, 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction in this city, at the Judiciary Square Warehouse, back of the City Hall, on WEDNESDAY, the 18th day of April next, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of Hospital Stores and Liquors, no longer required for the use of the Medical Department of the army, viz.:—

Arrow Root	10,000 lbs	Dessicated Potatoes	100 lbs
Barley	10,000 "	Mixed Desc. do.	162 "
Corn Starch	10,000 "	Whisky, quart bottles	20,000
Cocoa Chocolate	10,000 "	Whisky, in bbls., gallons	3,900
Cinnamon, Powd.	1,000 "	Sherry Wine, quart bottles	40,000
Farina	20,000 "	Sherry Wine, in bbls.	50
Tapioca	10,000 "	Tarragona Wine, bottles	10,000
Ext. of Beef	20,000 "		
Concent'd Milk	20,000 "		
Ginger	1,885 "		
Ext. of Coffee	3,762 gal		
Beans	600 lbs		
Pea Beans	2,300 "		

The above articles will be sold in lots to suit both large and small purchasers.
Terms—Cash.
Five (5) days will be allowed to parties in removing their property.
Catalogues ready by the 5th prox.

CHAS. SUTHERLAND,
Surgeon and Purveyor, U. S. A.
C. W BOTELER, Auctioneer. 3 22 23t

BUREAU OF ORDNANCE NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON CITY, February 28, 1866.

SALE OF NAVY POWDERS AT THE NAVY YARD, PORTSMOUTH, N. H.

There will be sold to the highest bidders, at Public Auction, at noon, the 12th day of April, by the Ordnance Officer at the Portsmouth Navy Yard, N. H., one hundred and eighty-five thousand nine hundred and sixty-nine (185,969) pounds NAVY POWDER, as follows:—

131 600 pounds Cannon Powder.
29 219 " Rifle "
25,150 " Musket "

These Powders will be divided into lots of one hundred barrels each

Terms, one-half cash in Government funds, and the remainder on the removal of the Powders, for which a reasonable time, but not more than thirty days, will be allowed, the purchasers, however, to make every exertion to remove the Powders sooner.

H. A. WISE,
3 1 thm12t Chief of Bureau.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS.—SEALED PROPOSALS, IN duplicate, will be received at this office until 12 M., MONDAY, the 16th day of April, 1866, for the delivery of 6000 head of BEEF CATTLE on the hoof, for the use of captured Indians. The cattle to be delivered to the A. C. S., for Indians at Fort Sumner, New Mexico.

The first delivery to be on the 1st day of July, 1866, and to consist of 500 head of cattle; the subsequent deliveries to be in such numbers and at such times as may be required by the undersigned.

The cattle must be from three to five years old, and must weigh at least 400 pounds net (their weight to be ascertained according to manner laid down in the Subs. Regulations of 1863), and to be of the best marketable quality. No Stags, Bulls, Cows, or heifers will be received.

Whenever, in the opinion of the A. C. S. for Indians, at Fort Sumner, the cattle presented do not fulfil the conditions here set forth, as many as do not will be rejected. Ten per cent of money due contractors will be retained until the contract is fulfilled.

Two responsible persons must sign each bid, guaranteeing that if the contract is awarded to the party or parties therein proposing, they will enter into ample bonds for the faithful fulfilment of the contract, and when the parties thus offering as sureties are unknown to the undersigned, their ability to reimburse the loss to the United States, which would accrue in case of failure, must be attested before a magistrate or other officer empowered to administer oaths.

The parties to whom this contract is let will be expected to fill the contract themselves—any sub-letting of the contract will be considered as a failure to comply with the contract, and the contractor will be held responsible therefor.

Endorse on the envelope "Proposals for Beef Cattle, at Fort Sumner, New Mexico."

W. H. BELL,
Captain and C. S. and Brevet Major, U. S. A.
Office Purchasing and Depot C. S., District of New Mexico, Santa Fe, N. M., February 7, 1866. 3 1 23t

GOVERNMENT HARNESS AND SADDLES—NEW AND SLIGHTLY WORN—AN IMMENSE STOCK.—Harness, Saddles, Halters, Reins, Lead Lines, Collars, Wagon Covers, Shelter Tents, Portable Forges, etc. etc., very cheap. A lot of entirely new Officers' Saddles, only $18. Plated Bit Bridle, $21. Wholesale and retail

PITKIN & CO.,
4 5 1m* No. 339 North FRONT Street, Philada.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS, etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand.
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed.

CARPETINGS, &c.

CARPETINGS! CARPETINGS!

AT RETAIL.

McCALLUMS, CREASE & SLOAN,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL,

Beg leave to inform the public that they have now open their

SPRING STOCK OF CARPETINGS,

NEW AND CHOICE DESIGNS OF Foreign and Domestic Manufacture,

Which they offer at prices corresponding with

THE DECLINE IN GOLD.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH AXMINSTER.
ENGLISH ROYAL WILTON.
VELVETS, ALL WIDTHS.
SUPERIOR ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
TAPESTRY ENGLISH BRUSSELS.
ROYAL WILTON, VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND TAPESTRY CARPET.

We offer the above in all widths, with borders for Halls and Stairs.

Also Imperial Three-Ply Carpet Extra Superfine Ingrain.

JUST RECEIVED,

WHITE, RED, CHECKED, AND FANCY

Canton Mattings,

OF ALL WIDTHS.

McCallums, Crease & Sloan,

No. 519 CHESNUT Street,

OPPOSITE INDEPENDENCE HALL.
[3 24 1mrp

JUST RECEIVED,

YARD-AND-A-HALF-WIDE

VELVET CARPETS,

NEW DESIGNS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,

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3-4, 7-8, 4-4, 5-4, 6-4,

WHITE, RED, AND FANCY

CANTON MATTINGS.

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ENGLISH BRUSSELS,

FOR STAIRS AND HALLS,

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500 PIECES

NEW PATTERNS

ENGLISH TAPESTRY BRUSSELS.

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"GLEN ECHO MILLS,"

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CARPETINGS,

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OPPOSITE THE STATE HOUSE, Philadelphia.

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LEEDOM & SHAW

Are now opening a full assortment of

Foreign and Domestic Carpets.

These goods will be sold at the LOWEST CASH PRICES, to correspond with the FALL OF GOLD.

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DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCE
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT } To all parts of the world.

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On Goods by River, Canal, Lake, and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100 000	United States 5 per cent. loan, '71	95,000·00
120,000	" 6 " " '81	128 190·00
200,000	" 7 3-10 per cent. loan, Treasury Notes	194 375·00
100 000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent. Loan	90,555·
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250·
125,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000·00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750·00
25 000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,75 ·
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580·0
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250·00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000·00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900·00
170 700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	170,700·0
$1,036,550	Par. Market value	$996 560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	121,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies.—Premiums on Marine Policies Accrued Interest, and other debts due the Company	40 511·44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $ 133. Estimated value	2,910·0
	Cash in Banks ......$55,956 89; Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635·37
		$1,253,680·18

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1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

FRANKLIN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851·96.

Capital $400,000 00
Accrued Surplus 944 543 15
Premiums .... 1,162,308·81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467·53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310 000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

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NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

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Annual Policies issued against General Accidents of all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $100 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000 or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

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Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
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THE PROVIDENT Life and Trust Co., OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, 1st Mo. 22d, 1865, INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, AND GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

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SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President
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OFFICE. 7 28§

No. 111 S. FOURTH Street.

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

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FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

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DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3 30

MALT LIQUORS.

Report of the Commissioners Appointed by the United States Brewers' Associations to the United States Revenue Commission on the Taxation and Manufacture of Malt Liquors in Great Britain and on the Continent of Europe.

At a Convention of the Brewers of the United States, held at Baltimore on the 18th day of October, 1865, the following resolutions were passed unanimously, viz.:—

Resolved, That the report just read of the Commissioners who visited Europe on behalf of the Brewers be placed in the hands of the Chairman of the United States Commissioners, appointed for the revision of the Internal Revenue, with the request that the same be presented to Congress, and printed in the English and German languages.

Resolved, That the thanks of this Convention are hereby tendered to Messrs. Collins, Read, and Lauer, for the able and most satisfactory manner in which they have executed the duties of the Commission.

At a meeting of the Associations of Ale and Porter and Lager Beer Brewers, of Philadelphia, held on the 7th of March, 1865, it was

Resolved, That a Committee should be appointed, consisting of three members of each of the two Associations, who should invite the co-operation of similar Committees of Associations in other cities, to obtain full and accurate information on the Excise laws of Europe appertaining to malt liquors, by sending two Commissioners, to be selected by them, to Great Britain, France, and the German States duly accredited by the Brewers of this country, who shall furnish a report of the statistics thus obtained, to the Commissioners to be appointed by the Secretary of the United States Treasury for the purpose of revising the internal system of taxation, and prepare the form of a bill for their consideration of the next Congress. Similar resolutions were adopted by a general meeting of the brewers of New York, and also of Cincinnati.

Under these resolutions Mr. Frederic Collins, of Philadelphia, and Mr. Matthew P. Read, of New York, were appointed the Commissioners, and subsequently Mr. Frederick Lauer, of Reading, was appointed to accompany the Commission through the German States. Before proceeding on their mission they visited Washington, and stated to the Hon. H. McCulloch, Secretary of the Treasury, the object of their intended visit, who addressed to them a letter approving of their plan.

Two of the Commissioners, Messrs Collins and Read, sailed from New York on the 19th of April, and arrived at Queenstown the 29th of the same month; they were joined by their colleague, Mr. F. Lauer, in London, on the 15th day of May, who accompanied them through Belgium, the German States, Switzerland, and France, and returned with them to New York on the 26th day of July, after an absence of fourteen weeks from the day of their departure.

The Committee appointed in pursuance of the above resolutions beg leave to submit to the United States Brewers' Convention an account of their mission.

Report of Brewers' Commission.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Our first visit being to Great Britain, the condition of the Brewing interest there became a prominent object of inquiry, and a visit to some of the great breweries as indispensable as it was agreeable to us. Landing in Ireland, we called, after our arrival in Dublin, at the celebrated Porter Brewery of Messrs. Guinness, Son & Co. This is one of the largest breweries in Great Britain; and Mr. Guinness informed us that it ranked about the fourth in the extent of its production. Mr. Guinness is widely known as a Christian philanthropist. In one instance he contributed £150,000 ($726,000) for the renovation and enlargement of St. Patrick's (Protestant Episcopal) Cathedral in Dublin.

The quantity of malt mashed daily in this brewery is 3040 bushels. The mash-tuns are iron; the coppers domed, with a copper reservoir attached for containing liquor (water), into which the steam is conducted from the copper when boiling. The liquor, thus heated is used in the following mash, or for sparging. The gyles, or fermenting tuns, are square. The porter, when the fermentation is nearly finished, is run into other squares, where it is skimmed, and, when this process is completed, pumped into the storing vats, which are sixty seven in number, varying in capacity from 300 to 2000 hogsheads. A cylindrical yeast tub is here employed for separating the porter from the yeast by hydrostatic power, the invention of the head brewer.

When we consider that it was only about the dawn of the present century that the manufacture of porter was first introduced into Ireland, the extent of business transacted at this one establishment is truly surprising. There are several other extensive breweries in Ireland, the largest of which are probably those of the Messrs. Watkins, in Dublin, and Messrs. Beamish & Crawford, and Sir John Arnot, in Cork. Yet the whole produce of malt liquor in Ireland and Scotland equals but one-tenth of that of the United Kingdom, with more than one-fourth of the population.

Crossing over from Ireland into Scotland, we stopped but a few hours at Glasgow, and proceeded directly to Edinburgh, where, among other large brewing establishments, we visited the brewery of the Messrs. Younger. The brewing here is only conducted during the fall, winter, and spring, when the ale can be fermented at a low temperature. It is finished in the fermenting tuns by the skimming process, and racked from these into casks.

Scotland has, for a long period, been justly celebrated for the manufacture of a superior quality of ale, much of it of a heavy gravity or great strength. The increased demand for a lighter ale is now, however, freely met by the brewers there, and they are successfully competing, in their own market, and, to some extent, in London, with the famous Breweries of Burton-on-Trent.

From here we passed over to London, one of the great central points to which our attention was particularly directed.

The quantity of beer manufactured here (under which head we shall class the various descriptions of malt liquor, as a general term), is about one-sixth of the entire production of Great Britain. The breweries here and at Burton-on-Trent are the largest in the world. Of the twelve great breweries in London, it is difficult to decide, out of several of them, which takes precedence in the extent of its operations. Formerly, it was easily ascertained, as the quantity of malt on which duty was paid by each house was published annually. Now, however, owing, it is said, to local jealousies, it is suppressed.

For a long period, the celebrated house of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins & Co. ranked as the first. Now, it is believed that Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, Buxton & Co., take precedence in the extent of the production, although some assign this position to the house of Messrs. Bass, Ratcliffe, Gratton & Co., of Burton-on-Trent. But this matters not. The houses which we have named, together with those of Messrs. Whitbread & Co., Allsopp & Co., of Burton-on-Trent, Meux & Co., and Reid & Co., approximate so closely to each other, that, in the ebbing and flowing of their vast business, a distant wave, in its onward and irresistible course may lift any one of them a little higher and carry it beyond the line of the foremost of the others. A transfer of the orders (contracts) of the Government would produce this result, as it is stated that they amount to 200,000 barrels annually for their troops in India and elsewhere.

On the 8th of May we visited the brewery of Messrs. Barclay, Perkins & Co. We here registered our names, and were then taken through this vast establishment. Originally a porter brewery, they now brew both porter and ale, and, although the brewings are conducted under one roof, yet the arrangement of the mills, coppers, mash tuns, fermenting tuns, etc., is as distinct as if it were two breweries instead of one. The arrangement and management of the porter brewing are similar, in most respects, to that of Messrs. Guinness & Co., to which we have alluded. The principal difference is in the manner of finishing the ale. This is done in puncheons, the porter in settling backs.

The mash tuns here are also of iron. They mash from 1000 to 1400 bushels of malt in each, and average about 5600 bushels daily, except in the summer season, when it is less. They can store away in their large storing vats nearly 200,000 barrels. Their largest vats contain nearly 5000 of our barrels. They have one chief brewer and two assistants, and adopt the plan of instructing the sons of the members of the firm in the art of brewing, who serve an apprenticeship of four years, rising at 4 o'clock in the morning, or earlier, if required, and whenever any of the clerks go into the country for a week or two, as it is the custom to permit them to do, they take their places at the desk during their absence. In this way they become familiarized with the whole routine of the business. They reside on the premises, in a building erected for their especial occupancy, and there are now five young men, with the expectation of a large interest in the firm, occupying this position.

The malt is kept in covered bins and is conveyed by endless screws and elevators wherever required. The hops are kept in comparatively dark rooms. The prejudice against American hops is rapidly disappearing. A proportion of them is now used in nearly all the large breweries.

The brewery and buildings connected with it cover an area of about twelve acres of ground. Their malt house, or maltings, as they term them, are situated in the country. Their casks are made on their own premises, and brewers generally adopt this course. Their stables, where are kept 120 dray horses, weighing from 1700 to 1900 pounds each, are well worth visiting. The visitor is impressed with the magnitude of this, and other large breweries, and with the perfect system which is adopted in the distribution of labor in every department of business.

The value of time is nowhere more regarded. A person desiring to see any member of the firm must send his card and state particularly his business, the importance of which determines his success.

We subsequently called at the brewery of Messrs. Whitbread & Co. Here the water is pumped from wells from three hundred to five hundred feet in depth. The pumps are almost constantly at work throwing the water into the reservoirs, which are situated on the roofs of their buildings. They have immense cellars under their buildings, embracing probably from eight to ten acres. Their ale is all racked into casks, and their porter conveyed into strong vats.

We also visited the brewery of Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, Buxton & Co. Presenting our order from one of the firm to Mr. Frazier, the chief manager, he placed us under the guidance of one of their intelligent brewers. This brewery differs from the other two which we have named, mainly in the material of their rounds, squares, pontoons, stillions, etc., many of which are made of slate. They have had a few of them in use long enough to test their qualities, and are highly pleased with them on account of their cleanliness and durability.

They have on their premises a machine shop, copper and blacksmith shops, carpenter shop, paint shop, etc., for their own convenience in making repairs, etc.

The price at which ordinary porter is sold is 33s. per bbl.; ale, 36s.

It is retailed by the glass, containing a full half-pint at 1½ d., and by the quart at 6d.

It is said that almost every householder, in good circumstances, keeps a barrel of malt liquor on tap in his cellar.

Our next visit was to Burton-on-Trent, a place famed throughout the civilized world for the excellence of its beer, the high character and intelligence of its brewers, and the magnificence and completeness of its breweries.

Our visit here was of a peculiarly interesting character. A large portion of the city is appropriated to this one especial branch of manufacture, and, from a distant elevation, would present the appearance of one vast brewery, claiming a rank amongst the wonders of the world.

The most prominent firms engaged in the business are those of Messrs. Bass, Ratcliff, Grattan & Co., and Messrs. Samuel Allsopp & Sons. The former firm have three large breweries in successful operation. An idea of the colossal character of their business may be formed from the following statistics derived from the most reliable source:—

Extent of the premises	48 acres.
Cost of purchasing same, at an average of £3750 per acre, £180,000, or	$871,200
Quantity of malt estimated to be brewed this year, 160,000 quarters	1,280,000 bushels.
Number of casks in use in the trade	433,000
Number of workmen employed.	1,555
Number of clerks	168
Number of horses	80
Extent of private railway in connection with brewery	3½ miles.
Extent of land required to grow 160,000 quarters	36,000 acres.
Amount paid in malt tax to the Government on the 160,000 quarters	$885,731
Amount of sales of last season, £1,268,499	$6,125,015
Value of greatest stock of ale on hand at any one time	$2,406,409
Greatest amount of sales effected in any one month	$854,827
Greatest amount of payment made in one month	$618,560
Greatest amount of cash receipts in one month, £126,000	$609,840
Amount of traffic per rail last year	145,696 tons.
Paid railway for freight, one month, £14,000	$67,760
Quantity of coals consumed per diem	130 tons.
Amount of gas consumed	8,000,000 cubic feet.
Rate at which business is annually extending, 25,000 quarters or	200,000 bushels.

We were also informed that they had eight acres of land covered with casks of beer, piled three tiers high, which, previous to our arrival, had been distributed amongst their various agencies throughout the kingdom.

The operations of Messrs. Allsopp & Sons are scarcely less extensive. They have two breweries in operation, and they are equally celebrated for the character of their beer. Their new brewery is, perhaps, the most perfect and complete establishment which has ever been erected. Their maltings, coopérages, etc., are on their own premises, which cover an area of fifty-two acres of ground.

The counting-house of the new brewery is one hundred and twenty feet square, subdivided by glass partitions and handsomely furnished. Each department, including the post office, is thoroughly systematized, and arranged for their business. They have duplicates of all brewing utensils in order that their business may not, at any time, be interrupted. Their utensils for mashing, fermenting, and finishing their beer are of wood, and the entire arrangement is such that space and labor are economized to the best advantage. The two storage rooms at the new brewery are one hundred and twenty feet in width and five hundred and ten feet in length.

Every cask sent out, of which they have about four hundred thousand, is numbered and registered, and they can turn at any moment to the book and page where it is entered and tell you where any particular cask is. Any deficiency on the return of the casks must be made up and settled for once a year, at a fixed period, that the account may be balanced. They also employ a corps of chemists, whose duty it is to submit to known tests the beer in process of manufacture, in order to secure its ultimate perfection.

The Burton water is considered to be especially adapted to the brewing of East India or bitter beer. The following is an analysis of the water used in the brewery of Messrs. Allsopp & Sons, made by Dr. Henry Bottinger, a pupil of Professor Liebig, of Bavaria, and chief manager of the brewery:—

CONTENTS OF ONE IMPERIAL GALLON.

	Grains.
Chloride of Sodium	10·12
Sulphate of Potasse	7·65
Lime	18·96
Magnesia	9·95
Carbonate of Lime	15·51
Carbonate of Magnesia	1·70
Carbonate of Iron Protoxide	60
Silica	79
Total solid contents	65·28

Also an analysis showing the saline and mineral ingredients contained in the beer:—

	Grains.
Alkaline Salts	78
Alkaline Chlorides	28
Alkaline Carbonates and Phosphates	14
Phosphate of Lime and Magnesia	102
Total saline ingredients	202

It will be observed that the earthy salts disappear, and that the water, though hard at first becomes soft in the process of brewing. The depurating power of lime is well known, insomuch that it has been employed in the clarification of cane and other vegetable juices, and it is, no doubt, owing to the presence and precipitation of this substance, that the action or the Burton water in securing the early transparency of the beer is to be attributed.

It is well known that the brewers in London especially control a large proportion of the public houses where beer is sold. They either own or lease them, and re-let them to the publican, or advance money on them. No beer is permitted to be sold, by the brewer who controls the house, except of his own brewing, unless it may be of a description which he does not manufacture. He then has a large sign affixed to the house on which is lettered, for example, Truman, Hanbury, Buxton & Co.'s *Entire*, Barclay, Perkins & Co.'s *Entire*, etc.

In this connection we desire to call the attention of brewers and maltsters in this country to the care bestowed by the maltsters of Great Britain in the selection of their barley, and during the process of malting it. They pass it either through a screen or blowing machine, which separates the light grains from the heavier ones, and sell the former for feed for cattle, confining the malting to the best grain. The barley is not unduly hastened on the floors, but ample time is given it to germinate, and it is carefully and perfectly dried. When thrown from the kilns, it passes over a screen, and the separation of the rootlets is more thorough at this time, when the malt is warm and the rootlets crisp, than after the malt becomes cool. Immediately after this it is taken and placed in bins, where it is covered with the rootlets of the malt about four inches in depth, to protect it from the effects of moisture, etc.

For malt floors they use a tile six inches square and one inch thick, called terro-metallic squares, which make a level, smooth, and durable floor. The maltings of Messrs. Joseph Gilstrap & Sons, and J. W. and H. Branston, of Newark-on-Trent (which we visited), are quite prominent establishments; the former producing about 80,000 quarters, or 640,000 bushels, of malt annually.

Barley, when of choice quality, is often purchased late in the spring, and, after the close of the malting season, dried on the kilns by a slow heat, without impairing the strength of the germ, and malted early in the following autumn.

The superior quality of the English malt, with which such care is taken, gives assurance to the brewer that his beer will be of good quality and flavor, if he bestows the ordinary skill and attention on the brewing of it.

We feel that we cannot let this opportunity pass without expressing the hope that the maltsters of the United States will be induced to adopt the same care in malting their barley and cleaning it. Too little attention has been given by many of them to producing the best malt the barley is capable of, and we beg to remind them of the wisdom of such a course in thus contributing to the production of a superior quality of malt liquor, which, from its excellence and popularity, would greatly increase the consumption, and produce a corresponding increase in the demand for malt. Nor can we too highly reprobate the course pursued by some maltsters in purchasing inferior qualities of barley, hurrying it through the process of malting, and throwing it on the market in an imperfect and damaged condition, and, if purchased by the brewer, resulting in the production of an inferior quality of beer, and affecting the general interests of the business in diminishing the public to the use of it.

Consumption of Malt Liquor in Great Britain.—The manufacture of malt liquor is on the increase, not only in Great Britain, but also throughout all Europe, and the consumption corresponds with the manufacture. In reference to the consumption of beer in England, the Chancellor asks: "Has the Englishman changed his nature? Has he ceased to supply himself with a sufficient proportion of this excellent and truly national drink?" and then remarks: "On the contrary, the figures all tend upward. In 1841 the consumption of malt in Great Britain was 1 701 bushels per head of the population; in 1863 it was 1 793 per head. Now that I think furnishes evidence of a very handsome growth. But how stands the case with spirits? During year after year, during the period to which I am referring, additional burthens have been laid. In 1841 the consumption per head of spirits in Great Britain was 763 gallons, while in 1863, to my great joy and satisfaction, it had sunk to 645."

"The consumption of beer in England," he further remarks, "in 1720 was 6,000,000 barrels, or at the rate of a barrel per head; for the population at that time was only 6,000,000."

"In 1830 the consumption was 8,000,000 barrels, and in that year, I regret to say, it had sunk from one barrel to two-thirds of a barrel per head. In 1864, however, so powerful were the restorative processes which had been introduced, and so much had the consumption of beer been assisted by the legislation which took place in regard to spirits and otherwise, we go back with a population of 20,000,000 to the good old scale, and consume 20,000 000 barrels, or exactly the same quantity per head as in 1722."

Again, "Malt we may say lies halt way between the stronger liquors, such as wine and spirits, on the one hand, and tea on the other."

"Malt liquor is tough to be taxed more lightly than the wines, which compete with it, and more lightly than spirits."

From these remarks of Mr. Gladstone, the policy of the British Government is quite obvious, viz.:—to derive the greatest revenue from the greatest consumption of beer, and the greatest revenue from the smallest consumption of spirits; to encourage the consumption of the one and to discourage the consumption of the other.

BAVARIA.

Through the courtesy and attention of the brewers of Munich, we had ample opportunities afforded us of visiting their establishments. The most extensive are those of Mr. Gabriel Sedlemyr and the Lion Brewery. These breweries each cover an area of ground equal to from eight to twelve acres in extent, and are well and conveniently arranged, with the most approved apparatus for brewing. The annual production of each amounts to from 300,000 to 400,000 eimers (170,000 to 230 000 barrels), the chief portion of which is consumed within the city of Munich and its vicinity. The beer, whether present use or lager, is of a light quality, and is stored in deep vaults underlying their buildings and grounds. The beer is preserved by ice, with which the vaults are covered and surrounded. In one instance 10,000 tons of ice were thus stored away in a single establishment. This is necessary for its keeping qualities, as but a small quantity of hops is used in the brewing, the public taste being averse to a highly hopped beer. The malting of their barley is conducted in cellars underneath their breweries. The floors are composed of square blocks of stone similar to those used by lithographers for their drawings, and they present a very level and smooth appearance, the stone being admirably adapted for the purpose by its cleanliness and durability.

The malt is dried on kilns of perforated iron plates, arranged one above the other. The germinating barley is permitted to "wither" somewhat before being loaded on the kilns. The upper kiln is loaded first, and when the vapor has been expelled, the grain is let down to the lower, when the upper kiln is again loaded with moist malt, the drying being thus accomplished within twenty-four hours from the time it is taken from the malting floor. Turf or peat is used as fuel, the fumes of which are conducted through two large flues, one above the other and underneath the lower kiln. This rapid drying is preferred to the slower process pursued in this country and in England.

The King's Brewery, situated near the central part of Munich, is one of the prominent institutions of the city. Under the control and management of the Government it furnishes to the people, at cost, a light and refreshing beer, at the low price of four cents per mass, containing rather over a quart. Under the long archway in front of the brewery, you enter a door, hand the empty mug to the tapster, who is stationed by the large cask always freshly tapped, by whom it is filled, and, after paying for it, you take a seat at one of the long tables in the crowded saloon—if a seat is to be found. The daily sales here amount to 3000 gallons.

Not less interesting was the visit of your Commissioners to the monastery of St. Francis, situated within the limits of the city. Under the guidance of Dr. Max Pettenkofer we were conducted to the ancient Institution, and, after the usual formalities, invited to participate in the hospitalities of their social board. Surrounding a long table were seated the fathers, and a few strangers and some of the prominent citizens of Munich, enjoying their pleasant conversation. Before each was placed a large glass of beer, and it gives us pleasure to acknowledge the kind welcome we received and our enjoyment of the excellent and far-famed beer brewed by the Monks. We were permitted to inspect the complete and well-arranged little brewing apparatus.

Malt liquor, or beer, as it is universally called, is regarded by the people of Bavaria as essential to their health and enjoyment. They use it freely and with impunity. The superiority and low cost of this beverage exclude the use of that which is unduly stimulating and too often adulterated, and which not one in one thousand persons is habituated to the use of. The Government recognizes beer as a national beverage, protects the people in its good quality, employs officers to inspect on the 30th of April of each year the beer stored in the vaults of the brewers, and by light taxation encourages its consumption, deeming it necessary for the promotion of good morals and the contentment of the people. It is a fact worthy of great attention that intemperance is of rare occurrence, and that (as stated by a leading official connected with the Military and Governmental Hospitals) only in a period of five or six years does a case of *delirium tremens* occur.

AUSTRIA.

One of the most celebrated breweries in Europe is situated at Schwechat, distant about six miles from Vienna, and known as the Dreher Brewery. Mr. A. Dreher, now deceased, the founder of this extensive establishment, before commencing the erection of his brewery, visited the prominent breweries of other countries and investigated their modes of brewing and the construction and arrangements of their utensils. By applying the knowledge thus obtained, and conducting his business on the most scientific principles, he commenced a business career which proved, and continued to be, for a period of thirty years, until his death, one of almost unparalleled success in this branch of manufacture. He also erected two other breweries in other provinces of the empire, which proved equally successful.

That at Schwechat covers an area of seven acres of ground, upon which large and convenient buildings are erected for brewing, malting, etc. The malting and kiln drying of the barley is similar to that in vogue in Munich, and the same description of admirable stone floors in use. Over the steeping cisterns, iron pipes, six inches in diameter, extend, which are perforated with small holes, and into which water is conveyed, after the first washings of the grain have taken place, thus equally distributing the water over the whole. There are five mash tuns and three boiling vessels, or coppers, made of iron, lined with copper, and domed heads. The coolers are very extensive and made of copper. No artificial mode of refrigeration is adopted.

Underneath the building are extensive vaults to the depth of nearly forty feet, for the storing of the beer. One-third of the space is appropriated for the storage of ice, which keeps the temperature at about 36 deg. Fahrenheit; it seldom rises above 40 deg. in the warmest summer. The quantity produced is 250,000 barrels annually, the brewing being discontinued during the summer months. In winter and whilst in full operation, 2000 barrels are brewed daily.

The beer produced is consumed chiefly in Vienna and its vicinity, though an export demand is springing up, chiefly to Egypt, to which country they are now shipping 150 barrels weekly for the supply of the English and German residents there.

We desire to call your attention to some of the causes of the success of the Dreher breweries, and to recommend to you the adoption of their system of thorough organization of each branch of their business. There is a chief brewer and his assistants, a head officer in each department; and here, as in England, chemists are employed to examine the heats, and direct the malting of the grain, to submit to their tests the soundness of the worts in their various conditions—in the coppers—coolers, and fermenting rounds, and when completed, and before being stored in their storing cellars—thus applying the most scientific principles to the manufacture of their beers, and guarding against every possible risk of disease or premature decay. The brewings are conducted in such a manner that assurance is given that the large quantity of beer stored for consumption will prove palatable to the public and maintain its reputation for superiority. But one per cent. of the quantity manufactured is returned to the brewery by the customers as unsalable. The refuse grains remaining unsold each day are tightly pressed in pits sunk in the ground, are sprinkled with salt, and thus preserved for sale after the season for brewing has closed.

The beer most highly esteemed in Vienna is pale, brilliant, of a light strength, and lightly hopped. The superior Bohemian hop is preferred. But one pound per barrel is used in beer made for home consumption, and two pounds for that designed for exportation.

In consequence of the high taxation of beer in the Austrian empire, and in order to insure a large consumption of it, the brewers have been compelled, as in Great Britain, to control the prices at which it is sold by the glass or measure to the consumers. This they have accomplished by the establishment of beer gardens, and by owning or leasing many of the public houses in Vienna. Mr. Dreher has erected several large and magnificent buildings, and it was stated that not less than three-quarters of a million of dollars were thus invested by him, furnishing to the public their justly favorite beverage at such prices as placed it within the ability of all classes to purchase.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Contingencies of the Brewing Business.—It may not be out of place to call your attention to the peculiar characteristics of the brewing business, and the circumstances which determine the marketable value of beer. To those practically acquainted with the manufacture of malt liquors, whether ale, porter, or lager beer, we will be sustained in the opinion, that, in scarcely any other branch of manufacturing are there so many obstacles to the production of a marketable article as in that of malt liquors. Limited as the brewer is to the use of barley for the manufacture of his malt, and to hops, for which (as a pleasant and aromatic bitter and preserver of his perishable commodity) there is no substitute, though wet harvests may have rendered the former unsound and unpropitious seasons impaired the strength and value of the latter, he is compelled to use them. To unsoundness in the grain, and the blight of the hop (which has so alarmingly manifested itself, for the last few years, in the agricultural districts of this country and the consequent difficulty of obtaining a sufficient quantity of the best qualities to insure the keeping of the beer for any length of time) are mainly attributable the losses of the brewer which, in this country, have been in some years so disastrous, causing bankruptcy in many instances. An eminent and long-experienced and established brewing firm of England, it was stated, had not less than 20,000 barrels of beer returned to them by their customers in one year as unsalable. The sudden atmospheric changes oftimes impair the quality of the beer. Unavoidable exposure, in transporting it from the brewery to a distant point of consumption, to severe cold destroying its briskness and rendering it vapid and unpalatable, or to the summer's sun, which may cause acidity and the bursting of the casks, contribute to the disappointments and heavy losses to which the business is liable.

A speculative demand for beer is never known. It is not bought and sold in large quantities, and never appears in the published lists of prices current. Nor can it be advanced simultaneously with the increased cost of the raw materials. An increase in the price of the glass or measure, to the consumer at once diminishes the sale, and it is plainly apparent that the large consumption in those countries we have visited is mainly attributable to the cheapness at which it is sold. It was remarked by one of the most celebrated and successful brewers of Great Britain, that some years the profits of the business did not exceed five per cent. on the capital employed, and by one, equally intelligent and respectable, in Bavaria, that for the last twenty-five years, his capital had not yielded a profit larger than 7½ per cent. annually.

Comparative Rate of Taxation in Europe and in the United States on Malt Liquors.—In the rate of taxation on malt liquors, imposed by the European governments, the policy of all is the same, viz:—to encourage the increase of consumption. The rate of duty is in nearly all of the German States very low. Even in France, where the increase of consumption of malt liquors is comparatively of recent date, and the necessities of the Government demand a large revenue, the tax is but two-thirds of that of the United States. In England, where the consumption has fallen or risen with the increase or decrease of duty with the sensitiveness of a thermometer, they have found that ninety-four cents per barrel secures the greatest consumption and the greatest revenue.

In Austria, one of the oldest and most powerful monarchies of Europe, with a larger amount of debt than any other of the German States, her financial condition verging on bankruptcy, her revenue the past year falling short of her expenses by millions of dollars, with a prospect of a deficit this year still greater, a tax of $1 12 on a barrel of beer is deemed sufficient, and certainly as much as that drink of the people will bear. Yet Austria contains a dense population; her territory, for the most part, is thoroughly cultivated, her wealth is all developed. Every conceivable object of trade, merchandise, or pleasure is taxed to its utmost. If any new source of taxation could arise there, in the shape of hidden or undeveloped wealth, or otherwise, the discovery would be hailed with the most enthusiastic delight. It would tend to replenish her depleted treasury, and to bolster, for a time, at least, her tottering finances.

The United States of America, a comparatively new country, embraces more than thirty-five powerful States, either of which might form a respectable European kingdom. Our common territory stretches from the ice regions of the extreme north to the very tropics, and crosses nearly every degree of latitude in the temperate zone. From the Atlantic to the Pacific shores every variety of soil and climate is found. A virgin soil, of inconceivable fertility, never broken by the plough, awaits the advent of the sturdy husbandman, to yield forth its richest productions. A mineral wealth of untold millions lies slumbering in the bowels of the earth, and will start forth hereafter at the magic touch of the miner, to amaze the world with its vastness. Our immense territory, containing all the elements of agricultural and mineral wealth, is capable of sustaining a population of 500,000 000 of souls; and yet she numbers no more than the contracted empire of Austria. Her development will be so rapid in the future that no man can reason from the productions of one decade what they will amount to in the next. Her public debt, large as it may sound to Americans, unused to national indebtedness, is, in fact, but the merest bagatelle when compared with her constantly increasing resources, and it will be growing smaller as these resources increase. Austria stands still or retrogades, America advances with rapid strides to a grand destiny.

Under this state of facts, it must be manifest that the tax on malt liquor, if the manufacture and consumption of which keep pace with this amazing growth, requires to be greatly less than in the decaying Empire of Austria. Our wants and necessities in the shape of taxes are constantly decreasing; hers are constantly increasing.

Importance of the Brewing Interest to Agriculturists.—The brewing interest is becoming of great importance to the agriculturists of this country. The estimated annual production of malt liquors in the United States is 5,000,000 of barrels, in the manufacture of which 12 000,000 bushels of barley and 15,000 000 pounds of hops are required. To grow this large quantity of material, at an average yield of 30 bushels of barley, and 1000 pounds of hops per acre, there must be employed in the cultivation of the former, say 400 000 acres and in the latter 15,000 acres of land, or 415 000 acres for both. Heretofore these have proved to be among the most profitable of the crops to the farmer, and owing to the limited portion of the year during which the maltster and brewer can conduct their operations to advantage, they find a ready market, and generally before the navigation of our rivers and canals is closed by ice. If the policy of our Government, like the policy of the Governments of Europe, be in the encouragement and not the restraint of the manufacture of malt liquors, we predict that within a period of ten years from the present time their consumption will increase twofold beyond their present quantity, requiring a corresponding increase in the production of barley and hops.

Beneficial Effects of the Use of Malt Liquors on Public Morals.—We remit us, in conclusion, to refer to the effects of the general use of malt liquors on the habits and morals of the people, a subject of no less interest to the statesman than to the philanthropist.

The use of stimulants appears to be general amongst the nations of the earth, civilized and barbarous. The large consumption of distilled spirits, wines, beer, tea, coffee, and tobacco, shows this desire to be so universal that it is scarcely inappropriate to call it a natural appetite.

But there is a wide difference between the use of these stimulants, as beverages, upon national habits. While the free indulgence in the first is the fruitful cause of domestic misery, pauperism, disease, and crime, in others the effects are so harmless that men, women, and children daily partake of them with impunity. The fearful consequences of the excessive use of ardent spirits, the most florid declamation cannot too highly color. Its hideous statistics have been collected from prisons, almshouses, and hospitals; from the dwellings of the rich, where domestic misery was mocked by the luxury and splendor which surrounded it; from the dwellings of the poor, where, alas! it imposes still heavier burdens upon the gaunt shoulders of poverty. Statesmen, philosophers, warriors, poets, have each contributed their quota to the dismal category. Humanity has wept over it, but her efforts to arrest it have been but partial and transient. Legislation prohibiting the sale of spirits and fermented liquors, and voluntary pledges of total abstinence from their use, have been tried in vain. Your Commissioners think they can say with confidence, yet with deep regret, that the efforts of temperance societies thus far have failed to diminish, to any appreciable extent, the use of spirits as a beverage. In aiming at too much they have accomplished too little; and this we conceive has arisen chiefly from the unwise course of including fermented drinks in the pledges required. Nor has the prohibitory legislation in some of the New England States been more successful. It has succeeded in placing a screen at the door of the bar-room, but not in arresting the traffic at the bar. To make cold water the exclusive national beverage has been found, and ever will be found, as we believe, impracticable; and, if practicable, would not be permanent. The same craving for some stimulant which made man abandon those primitive habits when his beverage was "water from the spring," would induce him to do it again as long as human nature remains unchanged.

The remedy for national intemperance, we are persuaded, is not in the abolition or disuse of every beverage but cold water, but in the substitution for a hurtful beverage one which is harmless.

We feel that the manufacturing and vending of malt liquor is not injurious to our fellow-citizens, but that the more the manufacture and sale of it is extended the more will temperance be promoted and the revenue of the Government increased. Malt liquor has been pronounced by high medical authority "not only an innocent, but a salubrious beverage for those whose diet is not very nutritive." "Happy is that country," says an eminent English physician, "whose laboring classes prefer such a beverage to those mischievous potations of ardent spirits." Our own observation, and information derived from others, both attest the truth of this remark. We have seen, as we have stated above, thousands of persons—men, women, and children—in the German States, assembled, drinking their national beverage and enjoying their national games and sports with the greatest hilarity, and have failed to see a drunken one among them. The natives of these States who emigrate to this country bring with them their preference for the beverage and the sports and amusements of their fatherland. No policemen are required to protect the public peace from any disturbance by a "Saengerfest" or "Turnerverein." When the services of the police are required at these festivals, it is to guard their peaceful reunions and innocent enjoyments from the insolent and riotous intrusion of ruffians inspired by quite different potations.

The consequences of an habitual indulgence which leads so frequently to the excessive use of spirits is that, when the stimulus is withdrawn, the nervous system is depressed below its normal tone. The result is that craving which we call the thirst for liquor. An artificial stimulus, then, is necessary to restore their normal condition, and the quantity required for this purpose constantly increases. But no such effects follow from the use of malt liquors, which have nutriment in the malt, a tonic in the hop, and contain but a small percentage of alcohol. They are stimulants, it is true; but, like tea and coffee, "they cheer, but not inebriate." Hence, it is comparatively easy for a man to abandon the habit of using malt liquor to excess, perhaps easier than to abandon the excessive use of tea and coffee; while every man's observation will tell him how rare are the instances in which the deep drinkers of ardent spirits have been able to liberate themselves from the thraldom of a demon to whom they voluntarily became slaves.

Our country has just passed through a gigantic civil war. Four millions of laborers have passed from a state of bondage and tutelage to that of freedom and self-dependence; they have emerged from a condition unfriendly to the cultivation of strength of will, and habits of self-control. Their habits, and consequently the wealth which their industry will add to the country, will be influenced in some degree by the beverage of which they will habitually partake.

What shall this be? Shall it be distilled spirits, whose habitual use induces that intemperance which statesmen and philanthropists alike deplore? Or shall it be a mild and harmless beverage, which the taste and policy of the most civilized communities approve, and whose beneficial effects on national habits, their national character for temperance demonstrates? The future character of the whole laboring population of the southern section of our country will be influenced by the response of the Government to these questions. It is true, the Government cannot, by direct legislation, prescribe what shall be the beverage of the people, or of any part of them; but they can discriminate in their excise laws, as they have done in their tariff laws, between subjects of taxation, for reasons of public policy. As they have given incidental protection to manufacturers in their duties on imports, they can in the same way, in their excise laws, encourage any other object which concerns the welfare of the people. Respectfully submitted.

FREDERIC COLLINS,
MATTHEW P. READ,
FREDERICK LAUER.

COAL.

JAMES O'BRIEN,

DEALER IN

LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL

COAL,

BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.

Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 S. Fifth street, No. 82 S. Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 8 §

ROBERT P. BENDER,

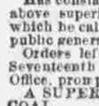
COAL DEALER,

S. W. CORNER BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS

PHILADELPHIA.

None but the best WEST LEHIGH, all sizes, from the Greenwood Colliery, on hand, and for sale for CASH ONLY. 2 10 6m

Also, ENGINE, HEATER, AND FURNACE COAL



MARRIAGE GUIDE,

BY DR. WILLIAM YOUNG.

MARRIAGE GUIDE, by DR. WM. YOUNG.
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MARRIAGE GUIDE.—"There are more things 'twixt Heaven and earth, Horatio, than are dreamt of in our philosophy."

Let no young man enter the obligations of married life without reading every page of DR. YOUNG'S MARRIAGE GUIDE; or, Every One His Own Doctor. It discloses facts that every one should be acquainted with. It contains one hundred engravings, explaining the anatomy of the human system, both male and female, with the most important information that every one should know.

Price, 50 cents. Sold at

DR. WILLIAM YOUNG'S OFFICE,
No. 416 SPRUCE Street, above Fourth.
3 17 ¢

CHALLENGE LIGHT!

Paragon Oil and Safety Lamps.

BRIGHT LIGHT—THREE HOURS—ONE CENT

No chimney! No smoke! No grease.

Sold by Inventors.

KELLY & NEEL,

No. 911 MARKET Street.

AGENTS WANTED.

Also, Dealers in Soaps and Coal Oil. Machinery Oils, warranted not to gum or chill, $1·25 per gallon. 3 15

BRIDESBURG MACHINE WORKS,

OFFICE,

No. 65 N. FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA.

We are prepared to fill orders to any extent for our well known

MACHINERY FOR COTTON AND WOOLLEN MILLS,

including all recent improvements in Carding, Spinning, and Weaving.

We invite the att

CITY INTELLIGENCE

[*For Additional Local Items see Third Page.*]

LEGISLATIVE PROCEEDINGS.—The following bills have been introduced into our State Legislature. As they are of considerable interest to our citizens, we give them entire:—

An Act to Incorporate the North American Express Company.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That Colkin Colke, George W. Cass, George C. Franciscus, Geo. W. Ford, William H Murray, James D. Wetham, John A. Brown, Samuel A. Miller, James Werk, John B. Given, John K. Lee, Adam Warthman, Robert F. Taylor, D. S. Dengler, Robert Laughlin, and their associates, their successors and assigns, be and they are hereby incorporated and made a body politic in law, by the name, style, and title of the North American Express Company, for the purpose of transacting a general express business in the transportation and forwarding of merchandise, goods, moneys, notes, papers of value, and any and all kinds of packages and parcels to any and all places in the United States, when the same shall not be contraband of war, and the said corporation shall continue for the space of twenty years from the passage of this act.

Section 2. The said corporators, or any five of them, are hereby authorized to open books and receive subscriptions to the capital stock of the said company, which capital stock shall consist of one hundred thousand dollars, divided into shares of fifty dollars each, with authority to increase the same hereafter, from time to time, to an amount not exceeding one million of dollars.

Section 3. The business of said company shall be transacted by a Board of Directors, who shall be elected annually by the stockholders, at such time and place as may be designated in the by-laws; the said Board of Directors shall elect, from among their number, a President, Secretary, and Treasurer, whose duties shall be prescribed by the by-laws, which the said board are hereby authorized to establish: *Provided*, That they shall not conflict with the Constitution of the United States, or the provisions of this act.

Section 4. That there shall be annual meetings of the stockholders held at such places and times as may be designated in the by-laws, and that each stockholder shall be entitled to one vote for every share of stock he may hold of the Company.

Section 5. This corporation shall pay into the State Treasury a bonus of one-half of one per cent. on the capital stock hereby authorized or hereafter created, in four equal annual instalments, and such other tax as is now or may hereafter be imposed by law on corporations; and the stockholders of the said company shall be jointly and severally liable in their individual capacities and estates for all debts, contracts, or other liabilities of the said company, contracted or incurred during the time such stockholders respectively own their stock, to the amount of stock held by them respectively, and to be enforced as provided in the twelfth, thirteenth, and fourteenth sections of the act incorporating the Lackawanna Coal and Iron Company, approved the 5th day of April, one thousand eight hundred and fifty-three.

A Supplement to an Act to Incorporate the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society approved the twenty-third day of March, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and thirty-one.

Whereas, The Pennsylvania Horticultural Society contemplates the purchase of a lot of ground in the city of Philadelphia, and the erection thereon of an edifice suitable for the exhibition of plants and flowers, and other exhibitions, musical concerts, the delivery of lectures, addresses, and other purposes, therefore

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society is hereby authorized and empowered to purchase and hold in fee simple any lot or lots in the city of Philadelphia, not to exceed in the aggregate value thereof at the time of purchase the sum of sixty thousand dollars, and to execute any ground rent or other deed, or deeds necessary or proper in securing the title to the said lot or lots, or to mortgage the same, and to erect and build upon said premises such buildings as may be required for the purposes of the said society.

Section 2. That it shall be lawful for the said Pennsylvania Horticultural Society to issue certificates of stock on scrip, of the par value of fifty dollars each, and dispose of the same, the proceeds thereof to be applied towards the purchase of said ground, and the erection of buildings as aforesaid.

An Act to Incorporate the Germantown Club of the City of Philadelphia.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That John Wister, Henry Chancellor, Albertus Engle, William H. Sowers, William Chancellor, Charles Willing, Philip R. Freas, Charles S. Pancoast, J. Alfred Kay, and William Rotch Wister and their associates be and they are hereby created a body corporate and politic, with the name, style, and title of the Germantown Club, with authority to elect officers, to establish by-laws for their government, and to hold real estate, the yearly value of which shall not exceed two thousand dollars: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall be so construed as to authorize the said the Germantown Club to do any act or acts in their corporate capacity than is herein expressed.

CHASE AFTER RIVER PIRATES.—An exciting little incident occurred yesterday afternoon on the Delaware river, between Gloucester and Cooper's Points, involving a little bit of river piracy—a small chase and subsequent capture of four river pirates by the Harbor Police. It appears that four men, named John J. Brown, Robert Hughes, William Lewis, and James Dorrance got into a sail-boat, and after cruising about a while, boarded a schooner which was lying at anchor off Gloucester Point, and finding the coast clear, proceeded to ransack the cabin for valuables. Three coats, some ship's stores, and a silver-mounted revolver were brought to light by said investigating committee, which were transferred to the sail-boat, her canvas spread, and she glided off up the river, bearing the pirates and their booty on her deck.

The captain of the schooner soon became aware of what had taken place, and quickly getting a yawl-boat manned gave chase to the miniature pirate. It was muscle against the fresh spring zephyrs; the pirate, fanned by the latter, sped briskly through the rippled waters, and the men in the pursuing craft sweated at and manfully pulled at the feathered oar. The race became exciting. The Harbor Police boat hove in sight when the pursuit was at its height, and was immediately hailed by the coatless and revolverless captain. The status of things was made known to the city government craft, when that vessel joined in the chase. After considerable ground, or rather water, had been gone over, the piratical craft was overhauled opposite Cooper's Point, and the Quixotic Captain Kidds were handed over to the authorities of Jerseyland, and the stolen articles recovered.

PRIVATE BOXES SECURED.—John McBride and John Kelley were arrested this morning, charged with the larceny of a number of boxes from the front of wholesale stores on Market street. It appears that recently a large number of boxes have been spirited away from the fronts of various stores on Market street. This morning at an early hour the men mentioned above, were caught carrying off boxes from before John B. Meyers & Co.'s auction store, on Market street. They were arrested, their residences searched, and a quantity of boxes found on different parts of the premises, which had evidently been stolen. The party were committed by Alderman Godbou.

A DARING AND IMPUDENT ROBBERY.—The dwelling of Charles Reynolds, situated at No. 963 Warnock street, was entered at a very early hour this morning by the front door, which had been left unfastened. Mr. Reynolds was not home at the time, and the thief or thieves very deliberately proceeded to the chamber of Mrs. Reynolds, where that lady and her children were fast asleep. The room was quietly and quickly ransacked, and two boxes carried off which contained $130 in money, a silver watch and chain, and a quantity of jewelry. Moral—Lock your front doors when you retire at night.

A FASCINATING STORY.—To those who like stories of adventure, in the woods and with the Indians, we would commend a story now being published in the *Saturday Evening Post*. It is called "Philip Morton; or, Adventures on the Pennsylvania Frontier," and takes the reader back to the times of Braddock's defeat at Fort Duquesne, and the heroic days of young Washington. The *Saturday Evening Post* is for sale by all the newsdealers. Price 5 cents.

THE PASSOVER.—This Hebrew festival, which was instituted by Moses in commemoration of the Israelites remaining intact on the night of the destruction of the first-born in Egypt immediately preceding the exodus from that country, is about closing, this being the seventh day of the Passover.

This season was originally observed by sacrificing passover lambs towards the evening of the 14th of the first Hebrew spring month, and eating them on the following night, as well as excluding all liver from the meals of that evening and the following seven days, the first and last of which were observed as holy.

Since the final destruction of Jerusalem the Passover has been celebrated by eating unleavened bread during the seven days of abstinence from labor on the first and last, and by the observance of the first evening of various domestic rites commemorative of the deliverance from Egyptian bondage, including the recital of Scriptural and legendary narratives, and familiar conversation on the same national event, and the chanting of psalms.

On the seventh day of the Passover the Songs of Moses in the Pentateuch are sung.

To-morrow being the eighth day will close this interesting season. This morning in all the synagogues of the city appropriate services were held, and the attendance was large, old and young uniting in grateful adoration to God, the giver of all blessings.

Mr. Morais delivered an eloquent address this morning on the commemoration of the Passover, in the synagogue in Seventh street, near Cherry. His remarks were listened to with strict attention by his numerous audience.

There are in this city two Portuguese, three German, and one Low Dutch synagogues; also the "Reformed Temple."

LOOK TO YOUR STORE FRONTS.—Robert Grove is a colored man. Robert was passing along Market street, below Eleventh, yesterday afternoon, when his eye was attracted by the pattern of a piece of dry goods on a stand in front of a dry goods store. A few moments after Robert and the piece of dry goods proceeded up Market street together, and the owner of the goods proceeded after both. The dry goods were taken back to the store, and Robert was taken before Alderman Jones, who held him in $600 bail. The stolen goods were valued at $10.

SLIGHT FIRE.—About 9 o'clock last night a stable situated at Twenty-fourth and Walnut streets caught fire, and but for the endeavors of the police would have been burned down. As it happened it was only slightly damaged.

A HINT TO BOYS.—

Now, while these Easter holidays
Shut schools up for a time,
You youngsters can enjoy your plays,
And have some fun quite prime;
Though there's no need Old Scratch to raise,
Save in a Pantomime.
And now, see here:—If I were you,
I'd on my parents call
To dress me out all nice and new,
At grand old Tower Hall!

Our stock of Clothing is the largest and most complete in this city, surpassed by none in material, style, and fit, and sold at prices guaranteed lower than the lowest.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

BARGAINS IN PIANOS.—Messrs Schomacker & Co., who contemplate moving into their new store on the 1st of the month, are selling off their large stock of magnificent and well-toned pianos at less than first cost. Attention is directed to their card in another column.

THE VARYING TEMPERATURE of the season is rapidly producing Colds, Coughs, and Pulmonary Affections of all kinds. Persons with weak lungs should now be especially careful, and what may seem trifling Coughs and Colds ought to have immediate attention. The careless indifference which waits for "a cold to go as it came" in many cases results in laying the seeds of Consumption. For such neglect of one's health there is no excuse, as Dr. D. Jayne's Expectorant can be readily procured, and its long established reputation is one guarantee of its efficacy as a most valuable remedy for all Coughs, Colds, and Pulmonary Affections. Prepared only at No. 242 Chesnut street.

NITROUS OXIDE GAS, AS AN ANÆSTHETIC AGENT FOR TOOTH-DRAWING.—"To G. Q. Colton is due the credit of reviving the use of this important agent in the practice of dentistry."—*Letter from Surgeon Carnochan.*

After describing the results of several cases of Surgery, where Dr. Colton has administered the Nitrous Oxide Gas, Dr. Carnochan adds:—"If similar favorable results are met with by others, the *Nitrous Oxide Gas will supersede all anæsthetics now in use.*"

Dr. Colton, whose office is at No. 737 Walnut street, has used the gas for *three years*, without a *failure or accident.*

MESSRS. LUKENS & LYNN.—These gentlemen are now fairly installed in their new wareroom at the N. W. corner of Sixth and Chesnut streets, where they have displayed on their shelves and counters an infinite variety of Hats and Caps of the prevailing modes. Their Spring style of Dress Hat is deservedly attracting much attention, not only for its elegance of *contour*, but for the excellence of material and finish. Every one about to purchase a new tile should call at this establishment, as by so doing the most fastidious tastes may be gratified.

SORE THROAT, COUGH, COLD, and similar troubles, if suffered to progress, result in serious pulmonary affections, oftentimes incurable. *"Brown's Bronchial Troches"* reach directly the seat of the disease, and give almost instant relief. They have been thoroughly tested, and maintain the good reputation they have justly acquired. *As there are imitations, be sure to* OBTAIN *the genuine.*

SPRING FASHIONS FOR CHILDREN.—M. Shoemaker & Co., Nos. 4 and 6 N. Eighth street, are now opening a splendid assortment of CHILDREN'S CLOTHING, in the latest Paris styles, unsurpassed for elegance of workmanship and material. The public is invited to call and examine.

MEN DYING MAKE THEIR WILLS—BUT WIVES
Escape a work so sad
Why should they make, what all their lives
The gentle dames have had?

Woman may make her will, but not her way, for if she had, Charles Stokes & Co., Clothiers, under the Continental, could not meet the demand for Clothes for their husbands and lovers.

FINE ARTS.—Our readers should bear in mind that the closing sale of Oil Paintings, from the American Art Gallery, New York, takes place this evening at 7½ o'clock, at Scott's Gallery, No. 1021 Chesnut street. Connoisseurs and lovers of art will do well to attend, as the most choice selections of the catalogue will be sold without reserve.

PRICES REDUCED.—Six cards for $1. Have your Photographs taken in B. F. Reimer's best style. Every variety executed and finished in superior manner at Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. A rare opportunity.

HERNIA OR RUPTURE treated with professional skill, and trusses of approved construction applied by C. H. Needles, cor. of Twelfth and Race streets.

7·30's.
5·20's, 10·40's, 1881's.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES.
GOLD AND SILVER, BOUGHT AND SOLD BY
DREXEL & CO., No. 34 S. Third street.

5·20 COUPONS, DUE MAY 1ST,
WANTED BY DREXEL & CO.,
NO. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
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W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.
W. & B., Good Clothing, Oak Hall, Sixth and Market.

MARRIED.

STEIF—HUMMEL.—On the 2d instant, by Rev. A. Rumen, Mr. FREDERICK STEIF to Miss AMELIA HUMMEL, both of this city. No cards.

WALLACE—WALLACE.—On the 5th instant, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. William T. Eva, Colonel WILLIAM WALLACE, late of the 15th Ohio Infantry, to Miss LIZZIE, daughter of Nicholas Wallace, Esq., of this city.

DIED.

ALLOWAY.—On the 3d instant, WILLIAM HENRY ALLOWAY, eldest son of William and Sarah Alloway, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the 90th Regiment (National Guard), are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 606 Norris street, below Frankford road, on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock. To proceed to Hanover street burying ground.

BOSHART.—Suddenly, on Wednesday morning, the 4th instant, Mr. GEORGE BOSHART, an officer of the War of 1812.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 2 Carmen place (between Arch and Cherry streets and Seventh and Eighth), on Saturday afternoon at 2 o'clock.

CARR.—On the 4th instant, FANNIE ELIZABETH CARR, daughter of George W. and Fannie H. Carr, aged 6 months and 9 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, from her parents' residence, No. 5300 Germantown avenue, on next Saturday afternoon, the 7th instant, at 2 o'clock to proceed to South Laurel Hill Cemetery. ***

DAVIS.—On the 4th instant, after a lingering illness, SAMUEL B. DAVIS, Sr., in the 61st year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, near Gwynedd Station, N. P. R. R., on Saturday morning, the 7th instant, at 10½ o'clock, without further notice. Friends will take the 7·30 or 8·35 train from the city to Gwynedd.

KEITLEWELL.—On the 3d instant, WILLIAM KEITLEWELL, in the 42d year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, Forty-first and Market streets, West Philadelphia, on Sunday, April 8, at 1 o'clock P. M. Interment at Monument Cemetery.

SOMERVILLE.—Suddenly, on the 5th instant, JOHN SOMERVILLE, in the 47th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family and members of Star of America Lodge, No. 52, I. O. of O. F., are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 736 West street, on Sunday afternoon, the 8th instant, at 1 o'clock.

GALVANIZED HARDWARE WILL NOT rust. We have Bolts, Turn-buckles, Clothes Line, Awning and Hitching Hooks, Screws, Chains, etc., thus protected. TRUMAN & SHAW,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

BUTTER SCALES, TEA, STORE, BUTCHERS', and Housekeepers' Scales, Weights, Spring and Patent Balances. For sale at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW.
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

SELF-CLOSING IRON MATCH BOXES, SAFE in case of accidental ignition of the matches and various other kinds at TRUMAN & SHAW'S,
No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.
JORDAN'S TONIC ALE.

It is recommended by physicians of this and other places, as a superior *tonic*, and requires but a trial to convince the most skeptical of its great merit. To be had, wholesale and retail, of P. J. JORDAN, No. 220 PEAR Street.

Champagne Cider, by the dozen, bottled, or by the barrel. 2 14§

THE FLORENCE
LOCK AND KNOT STITCH
SEWING MACHINES,

Are the best and the only family machines warranted to give entire satisfaction, or money returned.

SALESROOMS,
No. 630 CHESNUT STREET

N. B. All kinds of fine Sewing and Stitching promptly done in the neatest manner.

Operators taught on the Florence, without charge, at the office. 3 5 tf

PATENT WIRE WORK
FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,
GUARDS, PARTITIONS, ETC
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by
M. WALKER & SONS,
3 29 6m§p No. 11 North SIXTH Street.

INSURE YOUR LIFE
IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,
THE
AMERICAN,
OF PHILADELPHIA,
S. E. Corner of Fourth and Walnut Sts

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK all paid up IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS, now on hand amount to

$1,143,874·14,

Invested as follows:—

100,000 U. S. 5-20 Bonds	Market value. $461,061·45
100,000 City of Philadelphia Loan, 6's, new	
70,050 U. S. Treasury Notes, 7 30	
25,000 Allegheny County Bonds	
15 000 U. S. Loan of 1881	
10 000 Wyoming Valley Canal Bonds	
12,700 Compound Interest Treasury Notes	
10,000 Philadelphia and Erie Railroad Bonds	
10,000 Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad Bonds	
16,500 City of Pittsburg and other Bonds	
9,000 Reading Railroad Bonds	
1,000 shares Pennsylvania Railroad	
450 shares Corn Exchange National Bank	
107 shares Farmers' National Bank of Reading	
22 shs. Consolidation National Bank	
142 shares Williamsport Water Company	
Mortgages Ground Rents and Real Estate	147,300·80
Loans on collateral amply secured	169,481·95
Premium notes secured by policies	217,504·58
Cash in hands of agents secured by bonds	52 409·16
Cash on deposit with U. S. Treasurer	20,000·00
Cash on hand and in banks	65,824·14
Accrued interest and rents due Jan. 1	10,223·00

INCOME FOR THE YEAR 1865

$544,492·92.

Losses Paid During the Year Amounting to

$87,636·31.

LOSSES PAID PROMPTLY.
DIVIDENDS MADE ANNUALLY, thus aiding the insured to pay premiums.

The last DIVIDEND on all Mutual Policies in force January 1, 1866, was

FIFTY PER CENT.

Of the amount of PREMIUMS received during the year 1865.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,	William J. Howard,
J. Edgar Thomson,	Samuel T. Bodine,
George Nugent,	John Aikman,
Hon. James Pollock,	Henry K. Bennett,
Albert C. Roberts,	Hon Joseph Allison,
P. B. Mingle,	Isaac Hazlehurst.
Samuel Work,	

ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
SAMUEL WORK, Vice-President.
JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer.
A few first rate canvassers wanted. 3 15 thstu2m§p

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, AND NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.
WINTER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours.—

MORNING MAIL.

At 8·00 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg Hagerstown etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with the East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc.; and with the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg etc.; PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc., at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad train for Columbia, etc., and with Catawissa Railroad train for Milton, Williamsport, Elmira, Buffalo, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·30 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arrives in Philadelphia at 9·35 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M., arrives in Reading at 7·50 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 7·25 A. M., and Pottsville at 8·30 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·20 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 1·45 P. M., and Pottsville at 2·45 P. M.; arriving at Philadelphia at 7·05 P. M.

Harrisburg Accommodation leaves Reading at 7·35 A. M., and Harrisburg at 9·00 P. M.

Market train with a Passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45, noon for Reading and all way stations; leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M., and Downington at 12 30 P. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 8·00 A. M. and 4·30 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downington at 7·05 A. M. and 2·30 Noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9·00 A. M. and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 10 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad Express Trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, Express Train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of Pennsylvania Express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 9·05 A. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10 52 A. M., arriving at New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping Cars accompanying these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without charge.

Mail Train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 1·40 P. M. Mail Train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 Noon.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 6·45 and 11·00 A. M., and 7·1 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4 15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·35 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and at 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont; returning from Harrisburg at 4·00 P. M., and from Tremont at 7 00 A. M. and 6·00 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canadas.

The following tickets are obtained only at the Office of S. Bradford, Treasurer, No. 227 S. Fourth street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. Nicolls, General Superintendent Reading.

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, at $52·50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished with cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half-fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS.

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office at Thirteenth and Callowhill streets.

FREIGHT.

Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's New Freight Depot, Broad and Willow streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS.

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5 30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6·00 P. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M. and for all principal Stations only at 2·15 P. M. 8 15

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's lines

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and way places, from Walnut street wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M. via Camden and Amboy Express	3·25
At 12 M. (noon) and 8 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation (Freight and Passenger)	2·25
At 6 and 11·30 P. M. via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation (Freight and Passenger), 1st class ticket	2·25
2d Class Ticket	1·50

At 6 and 10 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton and Vincentown; at 6 A. M., and 2 P. M., for Freehold.

At 6 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 3·30, 5, 6, and 11·30 P. M., for Palmyra, Riverton, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown etc. The 10 A. M. and 5 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE AS FOLLOWS:—

At 11·15 A. M., 4·30 and 6·45 P. M., via Kensington and Jersey City Express	$3·00
At 12 P. M. (Night) via Kensington and Jersey City Express	2·25

The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11·15 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5 and 6·45 P. M., and 12 Midnight, for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 A. M., 10·50, 3, 5, and 6 P. M. for Cornwells, Torrisdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate Stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD.

For the Delaware River Valley, Northern Pennsylvania, and New York State, and the Great Lakes.

Two through trains daily (Sundays excepted) from Kensington Depot as follows:—

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

LINES FROM NEW YORK FOR PHILADELPHIA, Will leave from foot of Cortland street

At 12 M. and 4 P. M., via Jersey City and Camden.

At 7 and 10 A. M., 6 P. M. and 12 Night, via Jersey City and Kensington.

From Pier No. 1 North river, at 6 A. M. and 2 P. M., via Amboy and Camden.

At 12 M. 3 and 6 P. M. (Freight and Passenger), via Amboy and Camden.

March 12, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES.—From foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Daily, except Sundays

FALL AND WINTER ARRANGEMENT,
Commencing WEDNESDAY, November 15, 1865.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and all Stations on West Jersey and Salem Railroads, at 9 A. M. and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville and all intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M and 3 P. M.

For Cape May and intermediate Stations at 9 A. M., to Millville, connecting with Freight Train Passenger Car attached for Cape May, due 3·45 P. M., and 3 P. M., through Passenger due 8 P. M.

For Glassboro and intermediate Stations, at 9 A. M., and 3 30 P. M.

For Woodbury, Gloucester, etc. at 9 A. M., 3, 3·30 and 5·30 P. M.

Freight will be received at second covered wharf below Walnut street, from 7 A. M. until 5 P. M.

Freight received before 9 A. M. will go forward same day.

Freight delivery, No. 228 S. Delaware avenue.

J VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

THE WEST JERSEY EXPRESS COMPANY will attend to all the usual branches of express business, receive, deliver, and forward through other responsible Express Companies, to all parts of the country, any article intrusted to them.

A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office, No. 5 Walnut street. 9 16 9m

1866.—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie, on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, 9 P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9 15 A. M.

Leave Erie at 1·55 P. M., arrive at New York 3·40 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. F. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport. 3

REVENUE STAMPS, REVENUE STAMPS
REVENUE STAMPS,
Of all descriptions,
Of all descriptions,
Always on hand,
Always on hand,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
AT FLORENCE SEWING MACHINE CO.'S OFFICE,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street,
No. 630 CHESNUT Street.
One door below Seventh street,
One door below Seventh street.
The most liberal discount allowed.
The most liberal discount allowed. 25

THE STAMP AGENCY, NO. 304 CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE THIRD, WILL BE CONTINUED AS HERETOFORE.

STAMPS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION CONSTANTLY ON HAND, AND IN ANY AMOUNT. 11 10

HOWELL & BOURKE,

MANUFACTURERS

OF

PAPER HANGINGS

AND

WINDOW SHADES.

N. E CORNER

OF

FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,

PHILADELPHIA.

THE CHOLERA

Deprived of its Horrors by Purifying and Enriching the Blood.

NOW IS THE TIME TO USE A PREVENTIVE.

There is None Equal to Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla.

THE CHOLERA
defective vitalization of the *blood*, and when the blood oses its
LIFE GIVING POWER,
t causes relaxation of the contractile power of the *blood vessels* of the *body*, and the intestines open their myriad *blood vessels* and all the albuminous or flesh-making material passes off from the bowels.

PURE AND HEALTHY BLOOD RESISTS DISEASE,
And while there may be no occasion for *alarm*, those of *impure blood* are most liable to suffer.

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IN THE SPRING MONTHS the system naturally undergoes a change, and HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA is an assistant of the greatest value.

GIVING BLOOM TO THE PALLID CHEEK
AND
BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

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IT ERADICATES ERUPTIVE and ULCERATIVE DISEASES of the THROAT, NOSE, EYES, EYELIDS, SCALP and SKIN, which so disfigure the appearance, PURGING the evil effects of mercury and removing all taints the remnants of DISEASE hereditary or otherwise, and is taken by ADULTS and CHILDREN with perfect SAFETY.

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Not a few of the worst disorders that affect mankind arise from the corruption that accumulates in the blood. Of all the discoveries that have been made to purge it out, none can equal in effect Helmbold's Compound Extract of Sarsaparilla. It cleanses and renovates the blood, instils the vigor of health into the system, and purges out the humors which make disease. It stimulates the healthy functions of the body, and expels the disorders that grow and rankle in the blood.

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Scrofulous, mercurial, and syphilitic diseases destroy whatever part they may attack. Thousands die annually from protracted diseases of this class, and from the abuse of mercury. Visit any hospital, asylum, and prisons, and satisfy yourself of the truthfulness of this assertion. The system best resists the inroads of these diseases by a judicious combination of Tonics.

Helmbold's Highly Concentrated Fluid Extract Sarsaparilla is a Tonic of the greatest value—arresting the most inveterate disease after the glands are destroyed, and the bones already affected. This is the testimony of thousands who have used and prescribed it for the last 16 years.

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AN INTERESTING LETTER is published in the Medico-Chirurgical Review, on the subject of the extract of Sarsaparilla in venereal affections, by Benjamin Travers, F. R. S., etc. Speaking of Syphilis, and diseases arising from the excess of mercury, he states, *"That no remedy is equal to the extract of Sarsaparilla; its power is extraordinary, more so than any other drug I am acquainted with. It is in the strictest sense a tonic, with this invaluable attribute, that it is applicable to a state of the system so sunken and yet so irritable as renders other substances of the tonic class unavailable or injurious."*

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TWO TABLESPOONSFUL of the Extract of Sarsaparilla, added to a pint of water, is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made. The decoction is exceeding troublesome, as it is necessary to prepare it fresh every day, and the syrup is still more objectionable, as it is weaker than the decoction; for a fluid saturated with sugar is susceptible of holding in solution much less extractive matter than water alone, and the syrup is otherwise objectionable for the patient is frequently nauseated, and his stomach surfeited, by the large proportion of sugar he is obliged to take with each dose of Sarsaparilla, and which is of no use whatever, except to keep the decoction from spoiling. Here the advantages and superiority of the Fluid Extract in a comparative view are strikingly manifest.

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Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Kidney Disease.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Rheumatism.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Urinary Diseases.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Gravel.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Strictures.
Helmbold's EXTRACT BUCHU Cures Dropsy.

For the diseases named above and for Weaknesses and Pains in the Back, Female Complaints and Disorders arising from excesses of any kind, it is invaluable.

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THESE EXTRACTS HAVE BEEN ADMITTED TO USE IN THE UNITED STATES ARMY, and are also in very general use in all the State HOSPITALS and PUBLIC SANITARY INSTITUTIONS throughout the land, as well as in private practice, and are considered as invaluable remedies.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
Principal Depot, HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, NEW YORK,
AND No. 104 S. TENTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
Sold by Druggists everywhere.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS. 3 14